PART I. Pages 1 to 8.

The Sunday Times.

SEVENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII. NO. 105. LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE: {Single Copies 5 Cents. By the Week, 3 Cents.

Wants.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A BOY, 14 years of age, near the city, where he would be treated as one of the family; he is accustomed to horses, and can assist in milking and other chores; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address I 81, Times office.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND wife, without children, want situations; man an experienced coachman and gardener, and generally useful; wife first-class cook or general housework. 28 E. Fi st, Overland restaurant, upstairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent hotel man and wife desires to take charge of a first-class hotel on the coast or good summer resort, or would rent one furnished for the season. Address F H, Times office.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper for gentleman; no objection to children or the country; only those able to pay for first-class services need apply. MRS. FAIRCHILD, Times office.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGER AND decorator wants position; had 22 years' practical experience; can do all kinds of painting, if necessary. Address D. HORTON, Garvanza, Cal.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF LARGE experience wants a lodging-house to care for, or a position as housekeeper in hotel, either city or country. MRS. WALDO, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GOOD, honest and sober man in a private family, to take care of horses and garden. Address CHARLES HAGELIN, 276 San Pedro st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as driver and gardener for a private family; Los Angeles references. Address I 79, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG man in a wholesale liquor or grocery store; speaks English, French and Spanish. Address I 84, Times office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as book-keeper, cashier or office work; can give good references. Address I 85, Times office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WOULD like a set of books to write up in the evening; insurance or mercantile. Address I 80. Times office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS washer and ironer, family washing. Address or call LOUISA HURD, 431 Grand ave., in rear.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK OR for general housework, without washing, by German girl. Call at 13 Botello st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN about place; can milk, drive and do gardening. Address I 72, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl; chamberwork or second work. Address I 83. Times office.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wants a place for general housework. Call at 6 Rose st., near First st.

WANTED—A POSITION, BY A very competent lady's nurse. Apply at 312 Temple st.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework. Call or address 124 Laurel st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WET nurse. For information call at 311 W. Fifth st.

Wanted—Help.

WANTED—25 AGENTS TO SELL THE California Positive and Negative Electric Remedies to druggists throughout the United States. Call or address CREASINGER & CO., 22 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUBA-player wishes to engage with a band in Los Angeles; doubles in orchestra. Address A. W. HATCH, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER—LADY stenographer and typewriter; one accustomed to use of caligraph; apply immediately. Address I 86. Times office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUTTON-hole maker; 2 seamstresses, such as has been working with a tailor or dressmaker. Corner Second and Los Angeles st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework; small family; good wages. Apply 316 S. Spring st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT boy, 16 or 17 years old, to learn trade at McLEAN'S DECORATIVE PLASTER WORKS, 258 S. Spring.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HELP, also an apprentice, at MRS. E. T. BULL'S DRESSMAKING PARLORS, 518 W. Fourth st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR NEW AND fast-selling books, bibles and albums; liberal terms. I. B. WOOD, 44½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN for butcher shop. Address, stating age and salary, I 90, Times office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; $30 per month. Call early, 33 S. Spring st., room 16.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. H. FORSTER, S.E. corner Wall and Mayo sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Address MRS. B. SMITH, 715 Buena Vista st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply at 124 Twelfth st., 2 blocks east of Main.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, SOUTHwest corner Fourth and Main sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. 1227 S. Main st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY (adults) desire to rent 4 or 5 rooms, or part of house, furnished or unfurnished; not more than 10 blocks from First and Spring; rent must be moderate. BETTS BROS., 40½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURnished house of 6 to 8 rooms, centrally located; responsible parties; state rent. Address W. H. HARDY, 40½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED house of 8 to 12 rooms; must be first-class and close in. D. B. MACQUARRIE & CO., rental agents, No. 7 S. Main st.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED room in private family, for gentleman. Call or address room 5 32½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 to 12 rooms, centrally located; state rent. Address box 1791, Los Angeles.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—ALL GOOD PROPERTY west of Main and south of Temple sts. that is for sale cheap. BRISTOL SISTERS, California Bank building.

WANTED—50 ACRES OR MORE GOOD alfalfa land, not over 35 miles out; state full particulars and lowest price. Address I 82, Times office.

WANTED—A CHEAP HOUSE AND lot, close in; will pay monthly installments. Address, with terms, etc., I 73, Times office.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE half interest with advertiser in good, permanent, nice-paying business in city; income large; capital needed, $500; either man or woman can fill place if good, honest-working person; inside work; investigate immediately. I 66, Times office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A LADY competent to take charge of cutting and fitting, to join me in starting dressmaking; no capital required. Address MRS. H., Times office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $200, for half interest in good paying business. WALLACE & CO., 33 S. Spring, room 16.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR MOST DEsirable property in city. To sell cheap a fine half-acre lot on Washington st. To exchange good lot for horse and two-seated buggy. To exchange 160 acres, improved, unincumbered, for city property. If you want good property for little money, call on D. D. WEBSTER, 46 S. Fort st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO PATronize Mrs. E. C. Freeman's home bakery, where home-made, salt-rising bread, pies and cakes are good and cheap; also Boston brown bread and beans hot on Saturday and Sunday mornings. 407 S. Spring st.

WANTED—TO SELL A VERY DEsirable lot near to Pico st., just west of Figueroa st.; will take good horse or horse and buggy as part payment. S. C. HENTON & CO., 20 S. Fort st.

WANTED—STOCKS AND BONDS left for sale with W. S. MELICK, secretary of the Stock and Bond Exchange, 108 N. Main st., will receive prompt attention; hardpan prices.

WANTED—CARE OF A HOUSE OF parties going out of town for the season; no children; good references. M. M., Times office.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR'S COMpass, with Vernier levels and telescope sight. Address Box 43, Mason, Cal.

WANTED—EVERYBODY HAVING houses or rooms to rent to call on FALL & PARSONS, 7 Arcadia st.

WANTED—GOOD TENANT FOR ½ of furnished house; 3 rooms and kitchen. Address B. M., Times.

WANTED—$1000 ON PROPERTY worth $4500. Apply to YOUNG BROS., No. 4 W. First st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY AND harness, cheap, or separately. Address I 78, Times office.

For Sale.

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAINS.

$1500, 50x150, Foreman tract.
$1400, lot in Wolfskill tract.
$1075, 50x146, Star tract, Star st.
$2500, 52½x176¼, on Washington st, west of Figueroa st.
$725, 50x125, Shaw tract, close to Los Angeles st electric cars.
$900, 50x150, Sentous tract.
$600, lot in Urmston.
$1000, lot in Urmston on Adams st.
$950, lot in University tract.
25 lots in the Wingerten tract.
10 lots in the Montague tract, $1100 to $3750.
$4750, 50x171 to alley, Grand ave (clean side), near Pico.
$3750, 50x165, Flower, between Pico and Washington sts.
$500, lot on Seminary st, Los Angeles Improvement Company.
$850, lot on New Depot st, Beaudry tract.
$1500, lot 10, block C (clean side st), Montague tract.
$1350, 50x140, on West Adams st.
$2000, lot on York st, near Figueroa st.
$1700, lot on King st, near Figueroa st.
$1000, lot on Virginia st,
S. C. HENTON & CO., 20 South Fort st.

WORKINGMEN AND SPECULATORS, LOOK HERE FOR BARGAINS! $25 cash and $10 per month, with interest, will buy one or all of the following choice lots:
$250, half-acre lot, South Los Angeles tract.
$300, half-acre corner lot, on Manchester ave.
$250, choicest lot on Primrose Hill.
$600, choice lot on Dayton st, East Los Angeles.
$650, nice lot on Truman st., East Los Angeles.
$1500, five-roomed house and lot, at The Palms; $500 cash, balance on easy terms.
$5500 only, a handsome nine-roomed house, stable and 2 lots; a big bargain.
$300 per acre will buy a 5 or 10-acre ranch, near the city; on the way to Santa Monica; one-third cash; balance on easy terms.
To view and for further particulars call at JONES' Bookstore, corner of Main and Second sts.

FOR SALE—
$270 per acre for 10 acres finest land in county, on Vermont ave. $500 cash; balance, long time.
$1200 for finest view lot on hills. ½ cash; balance, long time; lot 50x150.
2½ acres finest land in county for $1000. Only $250 cash; balance, long time.
$25 cash and $10 per month buys a lot 50x120, fronting on Vermont ave., in Broad Acres; price, $100.
An $800 piano for $400 cash or a lot.
$125 cash and $40 per month buys 2½ acres finest land in the county; price $1000.
H. E. SIDDALL, 133 W. First st., owner.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON EASY terms.
$1000 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months. House 6 rooms, bath, folding-doors; lot 50x150 to 20-foot alley, on Maple ave.; Child's tract; $3600.
$100 cash; balance $25 a month. Lot opposite Second-street Park; price, $1500.
$1300 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months. A business lot on Temple st.; price, $5000.
$1000; one-half cash. Lot in University tract.
$1300 cash; balance in 9 months; 25 feet on Temple st, close in; price, $2500.
$450 cash; balance 6 and 12 months. Lot on Virgin st., close in; price, $1250.
ALFRED DAY, Jr., 28 N. Spring st., room 3.

FOR SALE.

Six lots on Washington st.; only 296 feet from Figueroa; corner lot, 51x176; inside lots, 49x176; Washington st. graded cement sidewalks and curb; lots are worth $100 per foot, but we are selling at about $73 per foot; inside lots only $7800, and on easiest terms ever offered; ¼ cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 10 per cent. LONG & EVERINGHAM, sole agents, 116 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$400—LOTS IN MONTANA tract.
$450, lots in South and Porter tract.
$600, lot in Urmston tract, corner.
$800, lots in Shaw tract.
$1000, lots in Montague tract, one-third cash.
$1750, lots on King st., one-third cash.
$2000, lots on York st., one-third cash.
$1700, lot in Eliss tract, one-third cash.
$175, an acre, 40-acre vineyard at Burbank,
For sale only by HOLMES & FAY, 9 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres in Vernon; finely improved; a bargain, and must go this week; $26,000.
80 acres, near Inglewood and Redondo Beach Railroad; fine land; $160 an acre.
30 feet on Temple st., 160 feet from new courthouse; best buy on street; $250 per foot.
320 acres, near Redondo Beach; rich, level land; house, trees, well, windmill; $125 an acre.
DENNY FORD, 28 S. Fort st.

FOR SALE—
$90 per front foot, lot on Flower, near Eighth.
$1050, lot on Brooklyn st., near Grand ave.
$750, ½ cash, lot near Adams st., on Orchard ave.
McCONNELL & MERWIN, 13½ N. Main.

BARGAINS, AT LAST SUMMER'S prices: Lot, City Center tract, $940; Mills & Wicks' extension of Second st., $1900; Hiscock & Smith's subdivision, Santa Fe ave., corner, $1100; Goodwin tract, near Sixth st., $850. GREEN, ASHENFELTER & McLAREN, 7 S. Fort st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT LOT, WITH 7-room house, on Mayview ave., in Finny tract, block west of switch on Pico-street Electric Road. Price, $2000. Good family horse taken as part payment. Inquire on premises, or at room 6, 133 West First st.

FOR SALE, BY OWNER—CORNER lot, 50x125; cleanest corner; on grades, cement sidewalk; just beyond Second-st. cable, on Diamond; price, $1800; one-fourth cash. N. M. WHITE, El Monte, Cal.

$3200 CASH WILL BUY LOTS 9 and 11, block B, Colina Park, 50x140 each; they are on clean side of Callade st., near Diamond, and worth at least $4200. A. M. CROTHERS & CO., 9 N. Main st.

RARE TERMS AND FAIR PRICES, $600 to $800; ¼ cash, balance 2½ years at 8 per cent., for lots corner Washington and Vermont ave. BRISTOL SISTERS, California Bank building.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON E. FIRST st.; price, only $240 per front foot, on easy terms; has buildings on it now rented for $65 per month. STRONG & BLANCHARD, 113 W. First.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR $625 TO $800, corner of Washington and Central ave; easy terms. Apply 9 to 12 a. m. to CHARLES VICTOR HALL, 29½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AND must be sold a lot four blocks from Ninth and Pearl, in excellent quarter of city. Address HIGBEE 42, Times office.

$350 TO $400 FOR HIGH, SIGHTLY, level lots on Boyle Heights; best value in the city. KENNEDY LAND COMPANY, 5 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—IN THE PARK TRACT, at a bargain, a fine corner residence lot; fine location. Call or address C. H. VANCE, 25 E. Second st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WASHINGTON st., west of Figueroa, opposite store. $1600. BRADSHAW & ZELNER, room 23, 33 S. Spring.

CHEAPEST LOT ON WASHINGTON st.; 50x175 feet; only $3500; one block west of Figueroa st. BETTS BROS., 40½ S. Spring st.

$1400—A BEAUTIFUL LOT NEAR Adams st., 50x125, covered with fruit trees. A. M. CROTHERS & CO., 9 N. Main.

FOR SALE—LOT 50X220 IN EAST Los Angeles, or exchange for horse and buggy, at 212 S. Main st., A. W. HAWKINSON.

FOR SALE—THREE CORNER LOTS in Ivanhoe; $250 cash, each. Address Owner, P. O. box 1426, Los Angeles.

For Sale—Houses.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A LOVELY HOME ON BOYLE HEIGHTS.

Elegant house of 14 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Beautiful grounds and fine stable.

Call and see views and plans of dwelling and get price at

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD'S, 134 W. SECOND ST.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON 8 years' time; house of 6 hard-finished rooms; corner lot, 50x150; within 1¾ miles of postoffice, and only 5 minutes' walk from cars; terms, ¼ cash, ¼ in 1 year, balance in 8 years; $2500. ROCHESTER & CALKINS, 11 S. Fort st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT HOME, southeast corner Washington and Toberman sts.; lot, 88x310; lawn, shrubbery, flowers, fruit and shade trees; new house of nine rooms, with every modern convenience, and partly furnished; street, 100 feet wide, graded with cement walk, and curb; loveliest home for sale in the city; $20,000; half cash. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF 5 rooms, bath, closets, pantry, and all modern conveniences; fine finish; also fine walnut trees on lot, and only 100 feet from electric car line; if taken soon will sell for $3500 cash; will rent readily for $35 per month. Apply to OWNER on premises, 107 Walnut ave.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 8-ROOM RESidence, on W Fourth st., furnished or unfurnished; fine situation; close in; commands view of city, ocean and mountains; beautiful yard; every modern convenience. Price, including carpets, portieres, etc., $8750. Owner leaving city. Apply 51 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1000 CASH, BALance $1600, easy terms, a new 7-room house, on lot 50x125, East Los Angeles; go 2 blocks north of Downey ave. on Griffin ave., then east on Primrose ave. to third house left-hand side. Inquire of owner on premises. MRS. GREGG.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM MODERN COTtage, with bath, pantry, closets, etc. Lot 50x146, 200 feet from Main st.; $2300, $1100 cash, balance time. DAMAN & MILLARD, 2022 South Main.

For Sale.

For Sale—Houses.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOME HOUSE, close in, which has paid over $100 per month for a year; sickness cause of selling; furniture cheap and worth the price asked; rent, with water, $75; long lease. This is a bargain, indeed. Address FARRA, Times office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP; PERfectly new four-room cottage, large lot, clean side Alvarado st., near Washington. Water, view, location, all excellent. Price $1800, easy terms. Owner, York st., third house west of Figueroa.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOME, house of 12 rooms; modern improvements, good barn, fine lawn, lot 100x176 to 20-foot alley, corner Figueroa; price, including furniture, $25,000. LONG & EVERINGHAM, 116 W. First st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 5 LARGE rooms, cor. lot 83½x155, in beautiful East Los Angeles, only $3000. Investigate this; it will pay you. HOUSE RENTING AGENCY, 510½ Downey ave.

$2300—FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOME of 4 large rooms and hall; fine lot covered with fruit trees, near 2 street-car lines. No. 358. Walnut st., or A. M. CROTHERS & CO., 9 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—$775 CASH, A HOUSE of four rooms, within 10 minutes walk of postoffice; price, $2500. Also, 3-roomed house, $1760. Address M. MATTHEWS, Station D, end of Temple st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HOUSE, NEW; latest improvements; near electric road and Pearl st. car lines; only $3800, for a few days only. WHITSON & GILLELEN, 50 S. Spring st.

$7000—A NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, just at the end of Second-st. Cable; fine location, on an 80-foot graded street. A. M. CROTHERS & CO., 9 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS and lots, $275 per front foot. 1305 S. Main st.; easy terms. Apply 9 to 12 a.m. CHARLES VICTOR HALL, 29½ S. Spring st.

OLIVE ST., JUST SOUTH OF PICO, 5-room house, with bath; good barn, a 50-foot lot; only $3500, part cash. BETTS BROS., 40½ S. Spring.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS AND pantry, large lot, $1200. ELLIOTT, 9 N. Main st.

For Sale—Country Property.

SAN FERNANDO LANDS.—WE HAVE for sale in the San Fernando Valley 1000 acres of the handsomest and most productive lands in all Southern California; for the culture of citrus fruits superior even to the far-famed lands of Riverside and at one-half the price. Fruits of every kind grow on these lands in perfection, and the climate of the locality is unexcelled, the valley being protected on the west by the coast range. Fogs are almost unknown.

This land is less than an hours' ride from Los Angeles and but a few minutes ride to the railroad station. It is laid off into 10-acre tracts and an abundance of water piped to each tract.

Persons looking for land to cultivate either for a profit or for pleasure, and at the same time seeking all the advantages of a superior climate will find these lands and the location unexcelled, if not unequalled, in the State. Apply to
MAURICE & AVERY, 16 South Spring street.

TO COLONISTS—I HAVE 6723 ACRES finest fruit land in Tulare county, in the artesian belt, with a branch of the S. P. R. R. assured to be completed through it within a few months, for sale at $7 per acre; $3 per acre can remain 5 years at 7 per cent. if desired. J. S. VAN DORN, 34 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—GILT-EDGE PROPOSItion—Desiring to put all my capital into a manufacturing business, I will sell at last year's prices all my lots in Pomona, Glendale, Alhambra and Santa Ana. Also, a first-class residence lot clean side of Hope st., clean side of Ellis ave., clean side Mignonette, near Beaudry ave.; lot adjoining Child's tract, good terms, $1000; lot on Burlington ave., clean side, $2000; corner on Ninth st., near Pearl, last year's price; alfalfa lands, flowing wells, house, etc., $175 per acre. Apply to WHEELER & FISKE, 11 S. Fort.

STEWART, BLYTHE & CO., REAL estate agents, Central Hotel, Downey, Cal., buy, sell and exchange real estate. We have extra good lands from $100 to $300 per acre. Mr. James Stewart and sons have resided in this valley for 20 years and know all lands in the county, and have sold more real estate than any other firm in the valley.—Parties wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call on the above firm.

THE BEST OF ALL.

For sale very cheap, the beautiful orange grove slope, 30 acres or more, as a whole, or in 5 and 10 acre lots. This is the most desirable acre property now for sale within the city limits; a rare chance for investors; subdivided into lots, or for those desiring beautiful sites for homes. J. W. GREEN & CO., 118 W. First.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RANCH land in Ventura county, close to railroad and county seat, in tracts to suit purchasers, at from $25 to $50 per acre; plenty of water the year round; grazing land adjacent, also abundantly watered by never-failing streams, as low as $15 per acre. Apply to SANTA CLARA VALLEY LAND AND WATER CO., 51 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

$90 PER ACRE, HALF CASH, FOR A fine ranch, 100 acres, part in alfalfa; all under fence; 5-room house, barn and large flowing artesian well; one mile from railroad town, 15 miles from Los Angeles; how's that? BETTS BROS., 40½ S. Spring st., bet. First and Second.

W. B. JOHNSON, 15 W. FIRST ST., makes a specialty of acre property, and has now on hand some fine bargains at Inglewood and Victoria Station, and I want all property listed with me that there is a bargain in, and then I can sell; large tracts subdivided and sold.

$125 PER ACRE, GOOD ALFALFA land in artesian belt; no irrigation required; warm productive soil; 1½ miles from station; 9 miles from city; 4 10-acre lots, sold singly or in a body; terms to suit. HINCKLEY & HINCKLEY, 23 Law building, Temple st.

FOR SALE—FOR 20 DAYS, 140 ACRES of excellent land, well-improved, joining city 1½ miles from P.O. Apply to R. CUMMINGS, real-estate agent, P.O. box 51; office in Neill & Mosebaugh block, Santa Ana.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IMPROVED property, the heart of Florence; $350 per acre; easy terms. Apply 9 to 12 a. m. to CHARLES VICTOR HALL. The best acre buy in the county; easy terms.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, CHOICest unimproved business corner in Pasadena. For particulars address or call on BANNISTER BROS., 3 W. Colorado st., Pasadena.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOOThill ranch near Soldiers' Home, will take some eastern property as part pay. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 271 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—LOT 3, BLOCK 4, TOWN of Rosecrans, $240; $70 cash, balance $10 a month; no interest. LEWIS & PINKHAM, 119 W. First.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES, WITH RUNning water, a splendid bargain, for a few days. ROSS, ATWATER & CO., 10 S. Fort st.

FOR SALE—21 ACRES IN CLEARwater, at $85; A-1 land. STANTON & CO., 12 S. Fort st.

For Sale—Live Stock.

FOR SALE—SIX HEAD OF GENTLE driving horses, well bred, good colors, sound and perfectly broken; also new canopy top, 2-seat surrey, and double harness.

One horse has record of 2:28, pacer; one black pacer; record, 2:40¼; any lady can drive any of the above; will exchange for good inside property. Call at LOCKHOST & SON, corner Virgin and Upper Main sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH sorrel horse, 15 hands about 950 pounds; 6 years old; is safe for any one to drive, without trick or fault; also village cart, built by Kimball, Boston set of single harness, good as new; will sell whole or part of rig at a big sacrifice for want of use. 14 E. Brooklyn st., between Main and Los Angeles, 4 blocks north of Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE FAST pacer Dick; sound, kind and gentle, and very fast; together with new top-buggy, harness, robes, etc.; will be sold together or separate. Can be seen at EMPIRE STABLES, 110 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIVING HORSE, large, handsome bay, very stylish, young, sound and gentle; also good jump-seat buggy and harness; both nearly new. J. W. GREEN & CO. 118 W. First st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE TEAM; HIGH bred geldings, half brothers, 4-year-old, cheap; also fine single horse, at FRENCH CHARLIE'S, 100 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, WELL-BRED horse; work single or double; perfectly reliable. Inquire of VALENTINE, 75 N. Spring st., room 13.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE; perfectly tractable; can be driven by a lady. Apply to MR. AOCKUBLUM, druggist, 12 S. Main.

FOR SALE—3 A NO. 1 GRAVEL teams, with harness and wagons. Inquire of D. L. SHERBURNE, cor. Pine and Central ave.

FOR SALE—AT THE STABLE OF PIERCE BROS. & CO., East Los Angeles, two good Jersey heifers, just fresh; cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE, 2-SEAT surrey and wagon for sale cheap, or will sell separately. Address P.O. box 1581.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG TEAM, carriage and harness, $325. FORD, 26 South Fort st.

FOR SALE—FRESH COWS; CORNER of Jefferson st. and Western ave.; call before noon.

Rooms and Board.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, WITH board, at Hermosa Vista, South Pasadena; tourists leave A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Raymond Station, and take street cars west.

THE PARKER, 324 W. FOURTH ST., bet. Hill and Olive. Rooms with first-class board. Table boarders accommodated.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at the ARDMOUR, 506 Fort st., corner Sixth.

THROUGH A TRESTLE

A Fast Mail Train Wrecked Near Savannah, Ga.

The Entire Train, Excepting the Engine, Smashed Up.

Nineteen People Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

Mrs. George Gould Receives a Severe Shaking Up—President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Road Injured—A List of the Unfortunate Passengers.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The first section of the fast mail train from New York for Jacksonville went through a trestle at a point 75 miles south of Savannah this morning. The entire train except the engine was demolished. Nineteen people are reported to have been killed and between 30 and 40 injured, 10 of whom are expected to die. The private car of President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley road, with Mr. Wilbur and George Gould and wife and others in it was one of the cars of the train. President Wilbur is reported to be seriously injured. George Gould is unhurt, and Mrs. Gould slightly injured. Relief trains have gone out with physicians. The following is the list of

THE KILLED:

Charles Pearce, train hand.
William M. Martin, news agent.
A Fulton, master of transportation of the Brunswick and Western Railroad.
W. B. Geiger of Savannah.
Fred Maynard of New York.
F. M. Smith, Pullman conductor.
Merritt A. Wilbur, son of the president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
John F. Rays of Dale's Mills, Ga.
Cuffy Williams (colored) of Valdos, Ga.
Maj. H. H. Pate of Hawkinsville, Ga.
Lloyd Carson (colored).
Colson Foster (colored) of Waycross.
Moses Gale (colored).
P. Thomson of North Carolina.
And five negroes, names unknown, making a total of 19 killed.

THE INJURED.

Milton Lawrence (colored).
W. L. Griffin, conductor.
J. W. Thompson of Jacksonville, Fla.
Charles Brown of Savannah, Ga.
O. W. Humbolt of Savannah.
Laura Jones of Thomasville, Ga.
Mrs. McClinch of Philadelphia.
Alice Simpson of New York.
Samuel Ober and wife of Providence, R. I.
Dr. Booth and wife of New York.
E. L. Wilbur, president of the Lehigh Valley Railway.
W. A. Wilbur, son of President Wilbur.
Miss Cox.
A. Boyle.
A. J. Faircloth of Westboro, Ga.
Miss Mattie Ray of Dale's Mills, Ga.
J. T. Thompson and wife of New Orleans.
C. W. Wallace, traveling passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railway.
B. Mallard, baggage-master.
— Austin (colored) of Waycross.
Henry Snook (colored) of Savannah.
C. E. Van Voorst of Savannah.
A. G. Hudson of Macon, Ga.
J. Rapie, flagman.
G. M. Feredo and wife of New York.
J. L. Spice of New York.
Mrs. Humbert of New York.
Sam Allen, train hand, of Savannah.
Walter Goodrich, train hand, of Savannah.
E. Butterfield of New York, making a total of 25 injured.

A later list of the killed and wounded agrees with the one already sent except that it omits the names of Maj. Pate and Moses Gale, and gives instead those of Mrs. Marion G. Shaw and daughter Mamie of Jacksonville. It also says that George Gould escaped uninjured, but that Mrs. Gould was badly shaken up.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident was caused by a broken rail under the baggage-car. The baggage-car got off the track about a quarter of a mile before it reached the bridge across the Hurricane River. The baggage-car jumped the track, but the train passed safely over the bridge. Immediately on the other side of the bridge there is a trestle several hundred feet in length. When the baggage-car struck the trestle-work it gave way, and the entire train, with exception of the engine, dropped through, and with the exception of one car, was completely wrecked. The train consisted of a combination car, three baggage cars, smoking car, one coach, two Pullman sleepers and the private car of the Lehigh Valley. The second engine ran to Black Shear, a mile distant, for assistance. Soon all the physicians in the place were present, besides many who were ready to render assistance in getting out the dead and rescuing the wounded. Superintendent Fleming of the railroad, as soon as he heard of the accident, left Savannah for the scene of the accident, with physicians and nurses. All the afternoon and evening he had a full force of hands clearing away the wreck. About 400 feet of the trestle was carried away. Up to midnight, the only communication with the scene of the wreck has been through the railroad officials.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Yellow River Floods—Disastrous Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamer Oceanic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning. China papers confirm the reports of a disastrous earthquake in the provinces of Yannan and Syechnen, but give few additional details. Several cities were destroyed, and about 20,000 lives lost.

THE YELLOW RIVER FLOODS.

The latest reports from the scene of the Yellow River floods place the number of lives lost at 100,000, and the total number of sufferers from the inundation will reach between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

SKIPPED THE CHINESE.

The Japanese Mail prints a statement to the effect that the Chinese Government has demanded an explanation from the Corean Government for an alleged discourtesy in the action of the Corean Minister to the United States in calling on all the foreign representatives in Washington except the Chinese.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Manitoba Road Heading for Los Angeles.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pioneer Press learns that President Hill of the Manitoba road is making arrangements to enter Southern California, and that contracts for right of way are being made. It is said that from Great Falls, Mont., the road will be over the Montana Central to Helena, thence southwest by the Utah and Northern. This will make only about 300 miles of road to be constructed to reach Los Angeles.

Manhood Suffrage.

TORONTO (Ont.), March 17.—The Legislature last night passed to a second reading the bill to establish manhood suffrage for elections to the Ontario Parliament. This virtually makes it a law. The House will be prorogued on Thursday.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

The Chinese Flocking in Great Numbers to the Ruby Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The steamship Mariposa arrived from Sidney, Australia, this afternoon, bringing mail advices from Apia down to February 18th. The advices were to the effect that the situation remains unchanged in Samoa and everything is quiet.

The German men-of-war ships Odler and Olza remain at Apia.

Gen. Digby Willoughby, late commander-in-chief of the army of Hovas, who was arrested in Madagascar for the embezzlement of £12,000, has been released.

Sir Henry Parkes has received a telegram from Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, who had also communicated with the governments of the other colonies, that the Chinese are flocking in great numbers to the ruby mines, and asking the Government to join in any measures to prevent an influx. Sir Henry has issued a call for a special cabinet meeting to consider the matter.

The bark Bells from Timaran reports passing on the 2d of February a large number of cans of kerosene. Nearly 300 cases were found. The floating cans bore the names of Warden & Fren of Philadelphia, and were marked with an "R" in a diamond. The hull of a vessel, which had been burned to the copper, but which was some feet out of water, was passed in latitude 31 degrees S., longitude 162 degrees 25 minutes E. The wreck is supposed to be that of the John T. Berry.

John Young, mate of the ship Petrel, reports from Norfolk Island that the Petrel spoke the American whaler John and Winthrop near the last cape of New Zealand, and that the captain of the whaleship reported that eight of the crew had mutinied on the 18th of February, about midnight; had then battened down the hatches and then cut the boats adrift and escaped in one, making for land. The foremast hands, after some difficulty, succeeded in breaking loose, and released the officers, who were confined aft. A pursuit was made, and the sailors in the boat were overtaken. After being fired on, they surrendered, and were flogged and put in irons.

THE STEIN'S PASS ROBBERS.

Three of the Robbers Killed in a Fight with Mexican Troops.

EL PASO, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The Times' special from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: A dispatch from Cusihuiriachi, a mining town about 90 miles west of this place, states that a party of Mexican Federal troops, accompanied by R. H. Paul of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and N. W. Pierie of the Mexican Central Railway, who left Chihuahua three days ago in pursuit of the Stein's Pass (New Mexico) train robbers, came upon Larry Shehan, Dick Johnson and Slick Hart last night at 7 p.m., about 20 miles northwest of Cusihuiriachi. The robbers barricaded themselves in a house, compelling the family to remain within, and stood the attack off until noon today, when the besiegers succeeded in getting the family out of the house, and then set fire to it. The robbers proved themselves game by coming out and fighting. The advices state that a regular battle occurred between the authorities and the train robbers, in which all of the robbers—Shehan, Johnson and Hart—were killed. The attacking party lost one man, a sergeant of the Mexican troops.

TUCSON (Ariz.), March 17.—United States Marshal Meade and posse arrived at Deming this morning and will arrive here at midnight.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Chin Kit, a Wealthy Chinese Merchant, Fails.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Chin Kit, one of the largest Chinese fancy goods merchants in the city, and doing business under the name of Kwong Shew, Sun & Co., has made an assignment for $70,000. His assets are estimated at $40,000. His failure is said to have been caused principally by speculation in grain and the failure of Ma Lee & Co. of Portland, and by the forced exodus of the Chinese from Seattle and Eureka. A number of other Chinese firms are involved in Chin Kit's failure, among them being Sing Kee & Co., whose liabilities will reach $20,000. The Board of Trade has appointed a committee to examine Chin Kit's affairs.

TODAY'S BOAT RACE.

The boat race tomorrow between Peterson and O'Connor promises to be witnessed by many thousands. The sporting men seem to be doubtful as to which is the better man. Peterson is slightly the favorite, as this is his home, and he is used to rowing in California waters, but O'Connor has done considerable practicing since his arrival and is confident of winning the race. The diversity of opinion seems to be pretty well balanced, and the inference is that the men are very evenly matched.

DYNAMITE BOMBS.

A Second Attempt to Blow Up the Providence Mine Quartz Mill.

NEVADA, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Last night a dynamite bomb was exploded under a large pipe that carries water to the Providence Mine quartz mill. A portion of the pipe was torn away, and a large volume of water poured down the hill, sweeping boulders and other débris before it into the hoisting works of the Champion Mine. No one was injured. A can, filled with powder and with fuse attached, was found under the water pipe at the Mountaineer Mine today. The people were greatly agitated. A citizens' meeting will be held tonight to take some action.

Hewitt Denies It.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Journal of United Labor, out today, publishes a three-column article which attacks Mayor Hewitt in strong terms. It alleges that the Mayor is a friend, protector and member of one of the "life-supplying trusts." Mr. Hewitt said today: "Mr. Powderly, the writer of that article, simply lies. I am not a member of any trust, and I never have been. I am opposed to trusts, and have so said in public."

The Spokane Falls Postoffice.

SPOKANE FALLS (Wash.), March 17.—The Board of Trade, representing both political parties, has adopted an open letter to the Postmaster-General in reply to his statement to the House that there is no cause for complaint in the postal service in the West. The letter says that office is second class and is maintained largely at the expense of the Postmaster and business men.

Jail Breakers.

VISALIA, March 17.—Five prisoners escaped from the County Jail last night by sawing through the iron bars of the window. Thomas Patterson, who was sent here from Fresno, was among them. Two horses with saddles were stolen in the country, and it is supposed they were taken by the escaped men.

Steamer Gen. Wright.

PORTLAND (Or.), March 17.—A dispatch from Astoria tonight says: Passengers on the steamer Gen. Canby, arriving this afternoon, report passing a wreck of a steamer between the Columbia River and Shoalwater Bay, which is believed to be the steamer Gen. Wright.

Fraudulent Election Judges.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Martin J. Clark, one of the fraudulent judges of the last municipal election, was today sentenced to two years in jail. Best, another of the judges, convicted of the same offense, was also sentenced to two years.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE IRISH CITIZENS CELEBRATE THE DAY IN STYLE.

They Flock to the City from All Over the County and Have a Huge Old Time—The Banquet Last Night.

If old St. Patrick could have come down to earth for a little while yesterday he would have had just cause to feel a virtuous pride in the people to whom he is father and saint. The Irish never do anything by halves, and when each succeeding year brings its St. Patrick's day they come together with a renewed enthusiasm to show that the memories of the Emerald Isle, whatever might have been the vicissitudes of its people, are still cherished as the purest, sweetest, best part of their lives. Memory is all that they have for a heritage, and it must be kept green; so they say, and yesterday the loyal Irish hearts all over this great country in which they have found a refuge beat just a little faster and a little warmer when the sun of St. Patrick's day smiled down upon them.

Here in Los Angeles the Irish population did not forget what they owed to their patron saint. In all the United States, with all the celebrations of the day, there was not one which was more enthusiastic, more pregnant with loyal feeling and patriotic passion than that held here. The bits of green ribbon floated from many a buttonhole and hatband, and was twined in the hair of many a bright-eyed colleen. The jolly "O's" and merry "Mc's" had the streets and right gay did they make them.

By noon the members of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, began to assemble in their hall on Main street. The regalia of green and gold was donned, and a column of twos formed with the City Band at the head. It was two o'clock when the line began to move. First came the mounted police, followed by officers on foot in platoons. Then came Mr. E. J. Stack, chief marshal, and John O'Neal and Charles Hickson, his aids.

Next in line was the band and behind them Division No. 1, about 300 strong. The rear was brought up by Lieut.-Gov. Stephen M. White, president of the day, and Fathers Fisher, Scanlan, Haad, Hawes and Farley, in carriages.

The line of march was down Main to Alameda, Alameda to Aliso, Aliso to Los Angeles, Los Angeles to Commercial, Commercial through Main to First, up First to Fort, down Fort to Fourth, thence to Main again and to Armory Hall.

The procession filed into the hall and in a few moments every seat was occupied and the galleries were comfortably full. Upon the stage were Fathers Fisher, Scanlan, Haad, Hawes and Farley, Hon. Stephen White and Messrs. D. M. McGary, J. Moriarty, E. Tynan, J. P. Moran, M. Hopkins, J. McManus, J. S. O'Neal, P. McMahon, P. J. Stack, C. Hickson, D. J. McCarty and J. Herhily.

The band occupied the orchestra chairs and opened with "St. Patrick's Day." President White then called the house to order and in a short address introduced Father Fisher of Pomona, the orator of the day. He spoke about an hour. A synopsis of the oration is as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The first and most pleasant task allowed to me on this occasion is to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to address you on this glorious festival, which is emblematic of the faith and nationality of my native land. It would at any time, and under any circumstances, afford me very great pleasure to address an audience composed of my countrymen and countrywomen, and comprising so much of the moral, intellectual and social worth of this beautiful city. But this pleasure is doubly enhanced by the recollection that we have come together to celebrate the national anniversary in a manner honorable to ourselves and the occasion. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, this occasion is one which appeals to the sympathies of the Irish race wherever their lot is cast.

"Whether they imbibe their strange love of country, their intense national sentiment directly from the sacred soil of the motherland, or whether those ennobling feelings came to them less directly under the skies of less inspiring climes, they are, and all look upon St. Patrick's day with an affection as beautiful as it is sublime, and endeavor in one shape or other to do it special honor. There is probably not a star in the firmament today which does not shine on some spot of Mother Earth where Irishmen are celebrating their national anniversary and recalling the beloved memories of their native land. [Loud applause.] From the Pole Star to the Southern Cross the 'triple leaf of bard and chief,' the dear little, sweet little shamrock of Ireland exercises today a spell which no other emblem could exercise. It has linked together in great union the scattered members of a race whose cruel circumstances have conspired to divide, perhaps more than any other people under the canopy of high heaven. On this day Irishmen love to glance back over the pages of their checkered history, and to scan with eager eyes the horizon of the future."

The eloquent orator then continued by stating that, "apart from the religious significance of the day, true Irishmen cannot consider it fittingly observed without rousing the national spirit and keeping alive the fire of patriotism, and today the voices of many millions of men in all parts of the globe unite on recognizing the sentiment of 'God and country' in the honors paid to St. Patrick, and at the same time two-thirds of the civilized world sincerely hope that the day is not remote when Ireland shall take her place among the nations, as she had been 'great, glorious and free, first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea.' Conquering nations of the coarse material, textures of the ancient Romans and the modern English have never been able to understand why little nations like Ireland should want to govern themselves instead of embracing the new gods and scrambling for their share of the world-wide empire which they have had the same share in building up. And now one word more, and I am done. For Ireland's future we need have no fear. Ireland will yet be free—for right is right, since God is God, and right the day must be. As it was in the past, so it shall be—the despised races of old were God's chosen people, and today the Irish race. The old, the constant; the worn, the expatriated, the despised of the proud Saxon, whose superiors they are physically, mentally and morally, and infinitely so religiously. That race that an eminent French historian eulogizes as the race of European civilization. Yes, so sure as there is a ruling Providence, shall the sun of freedom throw its gladdening rays over our native land. Yes, the bell of Ireland's freedom shall soon ring joyously in triple tones, and call from the furthermost ends of the earth the sons and daughters of Ireland, and the great green flag shall wave as of yore o'er Dublin Castle, and Irish slaves shall be men again."

When, in the course of the oration, the names of Emmet, O'Connell and Parnell were spoken the crowd went almost wild with cheering and stamping of feet. When allusions were made to Balfour and Chamberlain hisses were heard all over the hall.

When Father Fisher closed the crowd cheered him vociferously and almost drowned the sound of the band, which was playing the "Wearing of the Green."

Father Scanlan, when the noise had been stilled, arose and introduced Mr. James Mulcally, who amused the audience with a song, "The Wild Irish Boy." He was greeted with a generous applause.

The next feature of the programme was a recitation, "Fontenan," by Mr. Patrick J. Stack. It was rendered in good style and received with appreciation by the audience

Following Mr. Stack, Mr. Mulcally appeared a second time in response to numerous requests and gave the song, "John Hamlet." When the familiar words rolled out in the rich tenor, which the singer used so well, the hearts of the musical Irish were stirred deeply, and at each recurrence of the words "Erin go Braugh" they gave expression to their emotions in cheers and the clapping of hands which blended into a perfect roar. Many were affected almost to tears.

This was the last feature of the programme for the afternoon, and Father Scanlan arose to dismiss the audience. He made a short speech, in which he referred to Ireland's wrongs at the hands of England, and told how, in this country, the Irish might fight their cause by using their franchise to vote down all those political measures which would aid England and work harm to their own land. He said that they would finally march on to victory under the two flags of America and Ireland, and concluded by exhorting them to be true to their country and to the country which had given them a home and a shelter.

His talk completed, the crowd was dismissed. The Hibernians formed again and, preceded by the band, marched to their rooms, where they disbanded.

THE BANQUET.

The exercises of the day were brought to a conclusion by a banquet at the Opera Hall, in the evening.

About 100 guests, representing almost every department of life and every shade of opinion, were peresent, and, under the shadow of the entwined Irish and American flags, partook of the sumptuous fare provided.

The Hon. D. M. McGarry presided, and was supported on each hand by ex-Senator Del Valle, Mayor Workman, E. F. Spence and Hon. S. M. White, while among other well-known faces in other parts of the hall were to be noted J. C. Daly, R. W. Burke, Sheriff G. C. Kays, Walter S. Moore, D. A. Moriarity, J. P. Moran, E. Tynan, P. M. Darcy, G. W. Burton, G. S. O'Neill, United States District Attorney Brooks, City Attorney Dunn, Dr. Kannon and many others.

On the table, in front of the chairman, was placed a beautiful floral harp, composed of red and white roses, intertwined with the delicate smilax, a good substitute for Irish moss. Overhead waved a banner with the legend so sacred to Irish hearts, "God save Ireland!"

After devoting some little time and attention to the good things provided the proposing of toasts was in order, and were in every instance drank with enthusiasm. The following is the order in which they were given: "The day we celebrate," responded to by Judge Daly; "The President of the United States," happily coupled with the sentiment, "Not the ruler of a great nation, but the servant of a mighty people;" "The independence of Ireland," responded to by W. R. Burt; "Ireland," by W. A. Ryan; "C. S. Parnell," by E. F. Spence; "California," by Stephen M. White; "Sons of the Golden West," by Senator R. F. del Valle; "The City of the Angels," by Mayor Workman," and "The press," by G. W. Burton.

The various toasts were interspersed with songs, and, the toast list having been gone through with, informal speeches were made by several gentlemen. A happy social time was passed by the assembled company.

GREEN LOVERS.

They Cut Up Strange Antics and Are Run In.

A funny little episode, that looked like it might develop into a first-class sensation, happened at the police station yesterday afternoon. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Officer Walsh noticed an innocent-looking young female pacing up and down in front of a liquor store at the corner of Commercial and Los Angeles streets. The girl was evidently from the country, and the officer thought he would keep an eye on her and see that she came to no harm. About this time Officer Lynch happened along, when Walsh called his attention to the girl, and informed him of her peculiar actions. Lynch thought the case ought to be investigated, and walking up to the girl, asked her what she was waiting for. While she was explaining matters to the officer a man came out of the store, and on seeing the girl talking to a strange man, at once set up a cry for a policeman, to which Walsh responded, and both the man and woman were taken to the station to explain matters to the Chief, while Lynch, who, was in plain clothes, slipped away and came on ahead of them. Arriving at the station the couple were shown into the Chief's office. The girl took the matter very coolly, but the man was all broke up, and appeared to be very much put out about the occurrence. The explanation developed a rather peculiar state of affairs. The couple, it appears, came to this city a few days ago with the lady's father, intending to get married. As they had numerous purchases to make and the old gentleman being in a hurry to get back home, he left the pair here and they took rooms at the Few Natick, where they have been for the past two days. The man had a marriage license in his pocket and stated that they were to be married Monday, and as he was evidently in earnest about it they were allowed to go. The girl was decidedly unsophisticated, having never been in a city before, and her replies when questioned by the officer were so peculiar as to arouse his suspicions that an elopement or something of that sort was on foot. They left the station smiling, when the Chief and Lynch bowed them out with profuse apologies for the awkward mistake.

HAS LOST HIS WIFE.

Pete Butti Thinks His Wife Has Skipped with Another Man.

Last evening an excited little German with an Italian name, which sounded like Pete Butti, rushed into the TIMES editorial rooms and excitedly ejaculated:

"Mine vife vos gone some other feller und I vant mit mineself to put a liddle biece in der baper."

The little fellow was dressed in cuss-words and eye-glasses, and it was some time before his excitement cooled down enough for him to keep from thinking in German and talking in broken English. He said that he lived at No. 142 Yale street, and with tears in his eyes he described how his wife had taken up with a bad masher. She left his home early yesterday morning, and he was confident that she had gone off with her lover. The little fellow was referred to the Chief of Police, and went off happy.

A Nihilist.

The case of the People vs. De Laveaux was before Justice Taney's court yesterday and furnished considerable amusement to the lookers-on. The defendant was charged with disturbing the peace and resisting the officer who arrested him. De Laveaux is a Pole by birth, and a Nihilist from inclination, and in a patois that was, apparently, a mingling of several languages, he defended his own case, and, needless to state, damned it most completely. He commenced arguing his own case with an analysis of the German character, and concluded—when compelled by the Court to do so—with a tirade against the Jews. The case was tried before a jury, and very quickly a verdict of "guilty" was returned.

A New Secretary.

The directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon in the rooms in the Baker block and unanimously elected T. H. Ward secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. M. Lawrence. Mr. Ward is a most capable man, and will make an efficient officer. He will enter upon the duties of his office tomorrow morning.

The directors of the Metropolitan Loan Association, of which Mr. Lawrence was also secretary, held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, and elected W. S. Caswell to the office made vacant by his death.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held Monday, when a secretary will also be elected.

An Exciting Runaway.

Last evening at 6 o'clock a horse and buggy came dashing down Spring street at a tremendous rate of speed. As the runaway neared Fourth street it came in collision with a telegraph pole, and the consequence was a complete wreck of the buggy. However, the horse and front wheels of the vehicle kept on going and turned down Third street to Fort, where it was captured after an exciting chase.

The Press Colony.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Press Colony Association will meet in Judge Hutton's courtroom for the purpose of selecting a site for the colony. The committees are ready to report, and it is believed that some definite understanding will be arrived at. A full membership should be present, as the boys are very anxious to get matters in shape as soon as possible.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hotel Metropoe, Santa Catalina Islands: J. D. Burris, Chicago; J. Q. Fritchey, J. B. Brolaski, St. Lous; C. E. French and wife, E. B. Estey and wife, Capt. Robert Greenhalgh, Cleveland, O.; B. Eaton, Pasadena; Cora E. Willard, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Capt. and Mrs. James P. Thomas, New York; J. F. Farrish, Chapo Sebaro, Benegro Valenzuela, Tucson, Ariz.

IN SOCIETY.

DOINGS IN THE VARIOUS CIRCLES DURING THE WEEK.

Two Dinner Parties—A Surprise Party—A Wedding—Club Meetings, Socials and Personals—Other News and Notes—Next Week.

The society people, though apparently dead, are but sleeping, resting, rejuvenating and church-going, and will leave all *pronounce* gaieties until Easter, when new pleasures and new bonnets will rage epidemically. The week's chroniclings are, therefore, of a brief and sober character, with promises of great things to be. The numerous clubs go on as usual, and weddings must occur.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

On last Monday night the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Phelan, at No. 70 Aliso street, was the rallying place of a merry crowd of the younger people. The occasion was an unexpected one to the son of the host, Mr. Will R. Phelan, but was accepted with grace and equanimity by him.

After music, merry games of various kinds and dancing, the young folks fully appreciated Mrs. Phelan's dining-room and its bountiful table.

The guests present were the Misses Laura Thompson, Allie Harrington, Eva Gillie, Lizzie Cowan, Ana Jenkins, Lulu Bootes, Jessie Todd, Alice Parker, Ella le Masne, Lena Brigham, Eunice Johnson, Maude Hamilton, Alice Finnel, Hortense Peneton, Mary McMillan, Annie Sappington, Reginia Norton, Jennie Norton, Libbie Smith, Ella Hassan, Anna Williamson and Messss. Will R. Phelan, A. M. Shields, Joseph Hyans, J. Lowry, Edward Maxwell, Robert Strauss, Vict Hoff, Robert Sasseen, J. W. Wright, E. Chandler, William Byram, J. Elliott Waldron, W. A. Vansickle, B. A. Perkins, C. McGarvin, J. W. Quinn, Johnny Harrington, C. Dougherty, Ralph Brigham, T. J. Sappington, H. C. Kronz, W. le Masne, Ned Lowell, W. E. Pendleton, A. D. Hathaway, W. L. Mason.

CLUBS—WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club held their usual fortnightly meeting yesterday at the Woman's Home. Extremely interesting papers were read by Mrs. C. Foster on "Napoleon as First Consul of France," and "The Statesmen of the Period," by Mrs. Garbutt. Some spirited discussion of the great Bonaparte followed. The next meeting, two weeks from yesterday, being a "fifth Saturday," will have no programme, but will be purely social. All the old members of the club are cordially invited to attend. The committee of arrangements is as follows: Mrs. E. Enderiem, Mrs. de Garmo and Mrs. Woodward.

The next regular meeting, which will come on April 7th, will present the following programme:

"England Under the Georges," Mrs. M. S. Baker.

"Coleridge and De Quincy," Dr. D. Lummis.

"French Painters: Gericault, H. Vernet, Robert Fleury and Ary Scheffer," Mrs. Wills.

THE CAMERA CLUB.

For some time the ubiquitous, the guileless and the relentless amateur photographer has abounded "in our midst;" his long-legged tripod been planted ruthlessly on our highest-priced soil, and his lens pointed at our hearthstones. He and she have now become an organized band, and now let the guilty, the ugly and the unpicturesque, tumble. For, last Thursday night these amateurs met at the rooms of Mr. E. H. Grassett's supply company, and there permanently organized under the name of the "Los Angeles Camera Club."

Mr. H. T. Bellsmith of the Eastman Dry Plate Company was elected president, pro tem., and Mr. W. B. Nicholson secretary. Further business will be transacted at the meeting next Thursday night, at the same place and hour.

OXYMEL CLUB.

The above would be startling, indeed, were it without its corollary, for a "dull evening" is unknown among these lively young club folk.

Miss Mamie Short has, however, written for them a little comedietta by the above mysterious caption, and the club will arise in its might to enact it some time in April, when a date can be secured with the opera-house management.

Those who will don the amateur buskin at that time are: Miss Lilian Fellows, Miss Emma Greenwood, Miss Fanny Lockhardt, Miss Williams and Messrs. Vogelsang, Finlayson, Miles, Harnden, Bent, Foy and Gottschalk.

UNITY CLUB.

The Unity Club met last Thursday evening at the pretty colonial hotel, "The Parker," on the corner of Third and Olive. The chief event of the evening was the hearing of a paper by Dr. Widney on "Rationel Medicine." To those who have read Dr. Widney's published writings, or enjoyed the pleasure of his brilliant conversation, "it goes without saying" that any paper of his would be enjoyable from a literary point of vrew, would be scholarly and in every way delightful. Those present were evidently appreciative, and went away with new and fresh ideas of the noble science of healing.

A "PROGRESSIVE DINNER" PARTY.

Mrs. Dan McFarland gave a most delightful "progressive dinner party" at her beautiful home, on Figueroa street, last Thursday evening, it being an Aggie reunion in honor of the friends who were so cordially entertained by Mr. McFarland on board the yacht Aggie some weeks ago. The guests were: Count von Schmidt and wife, William Friesner and wife, Miss Silent, Miss Nye of San Francisco, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Jennie Damarin, Mrs. Mellus, F. W. Harnden, O. W. Childs, Mr. Coles of Santa Barbara, H. Fleishmann and J. W. Slawson.

OXYMEL CLUB.

During the past five years the Oxymel Club of this city has gained a reputation for literary work of which any club might well be proud. Its friends are now looking forward to an early date in April, when it promises a public entertainment of a novel character. They are now rehearsing a spirited comedy entitled *A Dull Evening*, written by Miss Mamie Short of this city, under whose management it will be produced.

WEDDINGS—COHN-ADLER.

Last Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. B. Cohn, on Buena Vista street, were married Miss Maud Cohn and Mr. H. Adler of this city. The ceremony was performed jointly by Rev. Mr. Edelman and Dr. Edward Joseph. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, enlivened by good wishes from the friends present and by telegram from those absent and afar.

ANOTHER SMALL DINNER.

Mrs. Henry T. Lee of Adams street entertained some of her friends last Thursday evening at a most enjoyable dinner party, the evening following being devoted to music and conversation. The guests were: W. H. Bonsall and wife, Mr. Charles Ellis and wife, Miss Bancroft, Mr. Francis Thomas, Mr. Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Sumner.

UNITY SOCIAL.

The Unity Social Club gave one of their nice little dancing parties last night at the G.A.R. Hall. A number of both old and young people, Uritarian and non-sectarian, were there and seemed to wholly enjoy the occasion.

SOCIETY NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Lieut. McCaleb, U.S.A., is domociled at the Hotel Westminster.

Dr. Dorothea Lummis returned on last Thursday afternoon from San Mateo, N. M.

Mr and Mrs. Charles T. Parsons are visiting in San Diego, and will go to San Francisco before returning.

Mrs. Katherine Hooker returned last night from her two weeks' absence at Berkeley and San Francisco.

Dr Elizabeth Follansbee has returned to her home on South Fort street, after a long absence in search of rest and health.

Hon. P. Wilcox of Denver, Colo., has gone home after his family and will return with them, making this a permanent home.

Señor Don F. Coromel and wife have returned from their long absence at the East and through Mexico. The friends of the genial old Spanish gentleman will regret to hear that he has been ill almost constantly since his return.

Gen. J. S. Negley left on the north-bound train last Sunday, bound to San Francisco on business connected with the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. L. C. Hayward and daughter went north on Thursday last, and will visit friends in Sacramento and San Francisco before returning.

Mrs. A. Mudge and daughter Lena returned from a visit to San Diego on Thursday morning last, and are at the Westminster for a week or two.

Col. G. Wiley Wells and wife returned on Thursday night from Washington. They were accompanied by Miss Waite, the daughter of Chief Justice Waite.

Mrs. J. Wakelee of Long Beach came up to the city on Wednesday to attend one of the delightful pupil's recitals at Ellis Villa College, where her daughter is studying.

Mrs. Kate Taggart—neé Payne—is visiting her mother, Mrs. Huff of Pearl street. Mrs. Taggart has been very ill and is but slowly regaining her health here at her old home.

The pretty young faces of the Hanna-college girls can now be seen at respectful glimpses from the windows of the splendid new building, which will soon be formally opened.

The Heine recital, which was postponed on account of the merciless rain, will take place on Tuesday evening of this week. The programme is as alluring as ever, and is sure of a classical rendition.

The young ladies, and the teachers also, of Ellis Villa College are having a week's vacation. The term closed with a delightful recital during the week. Miss Long, the vocal teacher, has done admirable work in her especial direction.

Mrs. Vandever, wife of Congressman Vandever, was in the city during the week, as a delegate from San Buenaventura to the meetings of the Presbyterian Missionary Society. She was the guest of Mrs. J. R. Boal of Figueroa street while here.

Mrs. J. R. Boal of Figueroa street, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Peebles of Kentucky, left last Thursday for a visit to San Diego and about there. They encountered the strike at San Bernardino, and were fortunately able to return via the Southern Pacific.

The 17th of April has been decided upon by the board of managers of the Festival Society as the opening day of the annual carnival. The rains, the needed and grateful, have kept the roses in the shy seclusion that the calyx grants, but measures will be taken to inform them what is expected of them, that they may be bountifully and beautifully on hand at the appointed time. The designs for the carnival will be by Mrs. M. E. Bates, the successful lady decorator of this city.

LITTLE LEVY.

An Ex-Newspaper Man Thumps an Officer.

A fracas occurred on Main street yesterday morning in which V. Pernott, the City License Collector, came to grief. Pernott had called at the pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Levy in the ordinary course of business, and got into some controversy with Lewis Levy relative to certain alleged delinquent taxes. Not being able to settle the matter amicably, resort was made to the chivalrous method, and after the appointment of Si Lyon, the Natick House bus driver, as referee, each party put up his "dooks" and prepared to sail into his opponent. After some preliminary sparring, Levy got away with Pernott and "wiped the floor" with him. That unlucky individual happened to have in his pocket at the commencement of the scrimmage, his collector's bag, containing sundry moneys obtained by him during the morning in payment of licenses. While fighting with Levy, the bag fell from his pocket and the coin scattered all over the roadway, offering delightful pastime to a score or so of youngsters who happened to be in the vicinity, indulged in a rough and tumble struggling for the coins. After Pernott had rubbed his shins and pulled himself together, he left the place a sadder if not a wiser man, moralizing over the fact that a couple of bunged up eyes, a feeling in every joint of his body that he had filled the office of a football for some time, and last, but by no means least, a monetary loss that he would have to make good, was scarcely a comfortable or a dignified position for a city official to occupy.

Levy for some little time was on the staff of the Telegram, and has the local reputation of being somewhat of a "slogger."

AN INJURED HUSBAND.

A Queer Telegram to the Chief of Police.

Chief Cuddy yesterday received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Las Vegas, N. M., asking him to arrest and hold one F. H. Twine, a copper-colored negro, accompanied by a black negress, Katie Williams by name, with a mulatto child 4 years of age. The Chief had the telegram read to the force at noon, and during the afternoon Officer Belleau corraled the parties and brought them to the police station, where they were locked up to await an officer from Las Vegas. Twine was very reticent and did not care about talking of the matter. He formerly lived in this city, but recently paid a visit to Las Vegas, returning to Los Angeles with the woman and child above mentioned. The indications are that Twine gave such a glowing description of Southern California that the woman could not resist the temptation of seeing it, and came back with him, bringing her child with her. There is probably an injured husband in the case, who is behind the Chief's telegram asking that they be arrested.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board Holds a Very Tame Meeting.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, with Mayor Workman presiding and the full board present, with the exception of Mr. Teed, who is sojourning at Arrowhead Springs.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the Morris Vineyard Hose Company offering a bell and tower for the use of the department, which was referred to the Chief to report at the next meeting.

A protest was received from Yeoman & Butler protesting against a permit being granted to erect a frame building upon the lot adjoining their premises. The Chief was directed to see that no such building be erected in that locality.

Several bills were presented, approved by the Mayor and ordered paid.

Adjourned.

Citrus Fruits.

A. Lusk & Co. of San Francisco have issued the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1888.

Arrivals of oranges have been so heavy during the last few days that the market today is overstocked. There has been on an average from three to four carloads received here daily for the last week, and within the past 24 hours 11 carloads have arrived.

The most of these oranges are in bad order, which not only reduces the price on the poor stuff, but also hurts the sale as well as the price of good fruit.

Most of the oranges look as if they were culls, windfalls and the like, which have been thrown out by growers, who have shipped their best fruit East.

The demand is very good, but the seller is at the mercy of the buyer, owing to the large quantity in the market, and it is utterly impossible to hold the fruit for top prices, as the majority of it will not keep. Choice Navels are selling well at good prices.

LEMONS AND LIMES.

Choice lemons are very scarce and in good demand at fair prices.

No limes have been received here lately, and we judge that the shipments of this article are about over for the season.

We quote today as follows:

Los Angeles Seedlings	$1 00@1 75
Los Angeles Navels	
San Gabriel Seedlings	1 25@2 00
San Gabriel Navels	3 00@4 00
San Gabriel Culls	75@1 00
Riverside Seedlings	2 00@2 50
Riverside Navels	4 00@5 00
Riverside Culls	75@1 00
Lemons	1 00@1 50
Lemons, choice	2 50@3 00

Respectfully yours, A. LUSK & CO.

THE LOCAL STRIKE.

SANTA FE TRAINS ARE TIED UP STILL.

The Railroad Officials Are All at Sea—No One Knows When Trains Will Be Running—The Southern Pacific Seems to Be All Right.

There was absolutely no change in the railroad situation in this city yesterday. There is evidently some hitch in the Santa Fé's arrangements for resuming travel, as the men failed to return to work yesterday morning, Mr. McCool's telegram to the contrary notwithstanding. The local officials profess to be in the dark as to the cause of the trouble, and say they cannot understand why the men decline to obey the instructions of their head officers, and that the best they can do is to keep quiet, say nothing and await a settlement. No tickets are being sold to any points on the Santa Fé lines, and all tickets bought before the tie-up are being redeemed at the offices of the company. At the depot everything is dead, absolutely nothing being done, and the stores in the neighborhood are beginning to feel the effects of the suspension. The "bus" line to Pasadena continued yesterday, and was well patronized. Williamson Dunn, the general agent of the company, said there was nothing to report. The company had fully expected to have trains running this morning, but there had been a mistake somewhere, and they had been disappointed. The situation was not as cheerful as it was the previous day, and he could not say when traffic would be resumed. So far there has not been the slightest disorder on the part of the strkers. They have quietly brought their engines into the roundhouse, turned them over to the man in charge, and left. The company has made no effort to put on "scabs," and appears to be perfectly willing to wait until the men are ready to return to work.

At the Southern Pacific everything was moving along smoothly, the only difference notable being the increase of business, occasioned by the suspension of the Santa Fé. There were rumors all during the day of impending trouble on the Southern, but investigation in every instance proved that they were without foundation. The officials still insist that there are no indications whatever of a strike, and that they do not apprehend any. The employés say the same thing.

Inquiry at the postoffice showed that the mail service was very badly demoralized. The eastern mail will, of course, go by the Southern Pacific, and most points off the Sante Fé and Burlington lines can be reached, but all towns on those roads are practically shut off. Postmaster Preuss said last evening that he had been unable to make any arrangements about local mails on the California Central, and that all that could be done was to patiently await the settlement of the strike. Mr. Preuss said the eastern mail would leave at 10 o'clock last night, when an immense amount of matter would be forwarded.

People all over the city are beginning to complain about the inconveniences entailed on them by the stoppage of the Santa Fé, and great indignation is felt in some of the smaller towns deprived of communication with Los Angeles. It cost $1 to come in from Pasadena by 'bus, and the same to return, so that the expense is considerable, not counting the inconvenience and time. The general opinion is that some sort of a settlement should be arrived at immediately, even if concessions have to be made.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Southern Pacific people were confident yesterday that they will have no trouble on their lines. Mr. Smurr was seen by a TIMES reporter, and said:

"Hundreds of people who were frightened by the publication of street rumors in the papers this morning regarding a strike on our road left the city today. A number of them would have remained some days longer had they not been frightened. No, I do not think there is the slightest danger on any of our roads."

THE COURTS.

Transactions in the Halls of Justice Yesterday.

The following business was transacted in the various courts yesterday:

JUDGE HUTTON.

Davis vs. Cawthorn; cause partially agreed.

Bishop vs. Morley; decision filed.

Martin vs. Hickey; 10 days granted defendant to plead.

Head vs. Chenault et al.; decree ordered.

JUDGE CHENEY.

People vs. Charles O'Brien; burglary; one year.

JUDGE GARDINER.

Estate of T. A. Curry; continued until March 19th.

JUSTICE TANEY.

People vs. Joseph Burns; disorderly; fined $8.

People vs. William Fisher; disorderly; fined $7.

People vs. Joseph Bath; disorderly; fined $7.

People vs. John Doe et al.; continued until March 31st.

People vs. John Arbarta; disorderly; fined $40.

People vs. G. de Laveaux; found guilty March 19th; for sentence.

People vs. John Burk; disorderly; fined $7.

People vs. John Jackson; disorderly; fined $9.

JUSTICE AUSTIN.

People vs. C. E. Bateman; drunk; committed in default of $5 fine.

People vs. John Kelley; drunk; fined $3.

People vs. Robert Dunn; drunk; fined $3.

People vs. James Maguire; drunk; fined $2.

People vs. S. H. Case; drunk; fined $1.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Capt. John C. Bryam was the recipient yesterday of an agreeable surprise from one of his old comrades in arms in the shape of a copy of the "Memoirs of My Life," by Gen. John C. Fremont, bound in the finest Turkish morocco, on which was beautifully inscribed the following:

"From George Hazzard, late Private Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, to John C. Bryam, late Lieutenant Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. In remembrance of the gallant regiment in which we both served during the great war of the Rebellion, and in further remembrance of the terrible cedar thicket at the bloody battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, when we were both wounded, this book is respectfully inscribed. We will ever cherish the fond hope that when the labors of this life are ended we may be gathered to the home of our fathers eternal in the heavens, and there meet our many comrades who laid down their lives that the country might live.

"Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, 1888."

After the above, in the handwriting of the author, is the following:

"I join sincerely in the tribute paid by Comrade Hazzard to our brave comrades who gave their lives for the country.

"JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

"Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, 1888."

Then Mrs. Fremont appends her autograph, as follows:

"I most heartily concur in what Gen. Fremont has above written.

"JESSE BENTON FREMONT."

Pullman Passengers.

The following list of passengers left for the north yesterday: E. West, Mr. Hallovich, O. E. Bradley, L. Winters, W. B. Coshing, L. G. Steel, M. Ellsby, E. W. Blosdale, J. Sherior, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Joneson, T. O. Lummerland, O. Leventhal, C. H. Burton, C. C. Edwards, Mrs. Fluhr, S. W. Osterhout, L. J. Rose, Mr. McMillman, O. W. Whetiman, N. O. Warrett, Mrs. W. G. McPherson, A. T. Johnson, S. G. Willard, Mrs. A. A. Leifey, J. M. Walker, Mr. Ellis.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Fred Harper, W. Pollard, H. P. King, Thomas B. Case, W. L. Lank, Miss Abbie Bell, George W. Gates, Mrs. L. M. Bronson, Adam Weir, P. Bellade, Francisco Beraldo, C. W. Butts, Mrs. Moonan, John H. Southworth, O. T. Sutton, A. McPherson, C. C. Keeler.

who so long poured their savings into De Lesseps's outstretched hands, never waiting to see how he tossed in his lofty style beyond recall, are now standing aghast. Only the hope that the Government will do something to protect their investment prevents an outbreak that might well result in a political revolution.

The canal seems doomed beyond peradventure and full of pathos will be the final catastrophe, involving as it will the ruin of thousands of French homes and the awful humiliation of the grand old engineer, now white-haired and feeble, whose achievements and energy and courage have won him the love and admiration of the world.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this matter is against the rights and welfare of labor, and hostile to the best interests of society. The engineers should be convinced without delay that public opinion cannot sustain them if they assail the industries and trade of the whole Nation for no better object than to compel assent to the demands above defined.—[New York Tribune.

We trust Arthur will cease his vaporing and either settle the quarrel with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy or give up trying to settle it and go into some other line of activity. His threats just now are those of a public enemy, and he must be careful or he will get himself treated as such. The community will not put up with insolence from a person of his dimensions which it would resent by a great war if it came from a foreign statesman. If he has the power he says he has, it ought to be taken away from him; if he has not, and is trying to get it, he ought to be stopped.—[New York Post.

No question of wages is an excuse for a railroad corporation to cease the exercise of its functions. It must employ labor where it can be had, and pay the necessary cost. But if there is a combination of men which prevents it, regardless of the question of cost, from getting labor essential to its service, there is an unlawful conspiracy with which the forces of the law will have to deal directly, within whatever jurisdiction the offense is committed. If that issue is forced, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen will be in the position of a Socialist organization against the laws and the Government of the States and of the United States, and will have to be put down.—[New York Times.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in danger of losing the public sympathy which was first felt for them in the effort of the members employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road to better themselves. They have taken an arrogant position when they threaten, through their chief, to tie up the business of the country if their demands are not complied with. This is an impudent assumption of power which cannot be tolerated. It is an outrageous assault on the rights of the whole people, an insulting demand that if complied with puts us in the hands of a few labor demagogues, whose food and raiment are derived from instigating and supporting such movement. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ask for justice. Let them dispense it.—[New York Graphic.

There has heretofore been a disposition on the part of the public to treat the locomotive engineers with more than ordinary consideration, but this friendly feeling will very soon disappear if they back up their demands against the Chicago corporation by "sympathy strikes." It is by no means clear what are the merits and demerits of the present strike; but even if we were to allow that the engineers had all the rights on their side, that would be no adequate reason why other engineers and other railroad companies should be involved in the same broil. It is such senseless movements as this that have made the Knights of Labor a public nuisance in many States, and the locomotive brotherhood will sink to the same level if they persist in the same tactics. We should regret that a body of men whose intelligence, sense and industry we have often of recent years had occasion to commend, should now place themselves in such a position as to forfeit the public esteem by imitating the blunders of dunces and demagogues.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Innocent Cruelty of Children.

[Waterbury American.]

The utter insensibility of children to the pain of coming bereavment while actually sensible to all present pains and joys, is one of the phenomena which puzzle parents. The little things, most affectionate and sympathetic in all things else, are often curious rather than afraid in the sad house where death is expected. In such a house not long ago the father lay very sick. The physician had just gone, leaving behind him not a ray of hope. The wife and mother sat by the window, in the room with her dying husband, overcome with despair and desolation. Outside the children were hushed to silence by a warning of the coming of death.

Suddenly there was a slight rustling and whispering about the door of the sick room, the mother roused herself from her overwhelming sorrow, just as the door opened enough to admit the black, curly head of a 4-year-old girl. Glacing around hurriedly, her eyes shining with impatient curiosity, the cruel little innocent cried in a shrill whisper: "Is he dead yet, mamma?" It was a heart-breaking touch of pure nature, over which the father lived to laugh many a time, else this story would be a sad instead of a funny one.

Millionaires Once Poor.

George Peabody, the philanthropist, once sawed wood for his board, and when he was 11 years of age was working in a country grocery store in Massachusetts.

Tom Scott, the famous railroad president, once drove a mule on the State canal in Pennsylvania, and Horace Greeley worked at the printer's case for as low as $2.50 a week.

The founder of the Adams Express Company, Alvin Adams, started his career as an office boy in a Boston hotel. He saved his money and bought a grocery store.

John Jacob Astor, the father of the tens of millions' worth of real estate which the Astor family now hold in New York city, once peddled bread and cakes over the streets now lined with his children's property.

Jay Gould's father was a dairy farmer in the State of New York, and Gould's hands, which can now sign checks for millions, then squeezed the teats of 20 cows, and churned the butter which brought the living for the family.

Names of Valleys.

[China Champion.]

The Citrograph says that so far as "Eastberne" has been adopted at all, it is a name for the valley and not the towns in the valley. The Champion stands corrected. This fact don't seem to make the name more appropriate nor give it a smoother sound. Except to those who understand the etymology of the word, it does not help the reader to locate the valley. However, use and time will remove this objection.

In respect to the names of valleys, the central and northern parts of the State fare better than the southern. Scores of prosperous towns are in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Russian River and Napa valleys, all of which are proud to acknowledge the natural geographical fact. Down this way many towns claim a valley of the same name, whereas they simply exist in a section of a true valley embracing several towns.

Jewish Presents to the Pope.

It is a noteworthy fact that many leading Jews have made magnificent presents to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. Among these is San Andra, the great rabbi of Vienna, who is commonly called the "Pope of the Jews" on account of his immense influence. He has sent the Pope a fine copy of the Talmud, said to be over 900 years old. The head rabbi of Rome has presented a complete medicine chest, possibly to remind his Holiness that during the middle ages, and, indeed, up to the commencement of the present century, the Pope's doctor was almost invariably a Jew. Other leading rabbis have sent the Pope valuable gifts, and a leading Jewish banker has presented one of the first microscopes ever made, said to be of his invention, and to have cost him 20 years' labor to bring to perfection.

Sudden Virtue or Mean Revenge.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The Prince of Wales, being invited to an "at home" last week, had, as is the custom, the list of people he would meet submitted to him by the lady desirous of receiving His Royal Highness in her house. The Prince passed his pencil through the names of three ladies. When asked by the hostess the reason of his objection he replied: "My dear madam, I cannot explain; ask your husband. He should not have permitted you to know such people."

PRESENT PALESTINE.

A COUNTRY NOT FLOWING IN MILK AND HONEY.

Two Hundred and Fifty-seven Villages—Jerusalem's Population—Prices of Produce—Grain and Olives—Tobacco—Shops and Stores.

[Special Cor. Louisville Times.]

The report of Mr. Gillman, the American Consul at Jerusalem, has just reached the State Department, and the Times's correspondent has been allowed to take the following extracts from the document:

Palestine contains 257 villages. The population, in round numbers, would amount to 500,000 people, of whom four-fifths are poor fellahin or peasants, who have but simple and few wants. Even now, within a few miles of Jerusalem men (Arabs) may be found dwelling in tents and caves; and the wild, tent-dwelling Bedouins still range the valley of the Jordan, the Government not being able to bring them completely into subjection or to drive them out.

The present population of Jerusalem is placed at 50,000, divided as follows: Hebrews, 25,000; Christians (native), 12,000; Mohammedans, 10,000; foreigners, 3000. On almost any day in Jerusalem may be seen 30 or more different nationalities represented on the streets, including Syrians, Hebrews, Bedouin and other Arabs, Armenians, Copts, East Indians, Chinese, Turks, Samaritans, Egyptians, Abyssinians, Nubians, Algerians, Soudanese, Circassians, Albanians, Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Germans, Russians, Austrians, Italians, Greeks, Dutch, Spaniards, Portuguese, Bulgarians and Poles. These are not only found among the temporary visitors, but are permanent residents.

The grain harvest, except in a few localities, has been good throughout Palestine—the best in 10 years. But the fruit of the olive tree failed to a large extent. It is the characteristic of this tree to be more prolific in dry than in wet seasons. The orange trees yielded only about one-half the usual crop. The following table exhibits the prices paid in the Jerusalem market at the present date for grain, the higher price indicating superior quality: Wheat, 70c to $1 per measure; barley, 40c to 60c per measure; doura, 40c to 60c per measure; lentils, 60c to 80c per measure; sesame, $1.60 to $1.80 per measure. The measure of wheat would weigh about 48 pounds.

Other products of the soil, such as the ordinary vegetables, have been abundant, and are in general of fair quality. The potato and turnip of the country are decidedly inferior. This occasions the transportation of the former from France, though it must be admitted that the substitute is far from what would be accepted in the United States as a good article, being heavy and of poor flavor. It seems to me that shipments of American potatoes and apples to this country would prove remunerative.

The value of the harvests for the past year is about $2,740,000. There is a large variety of fruit cultivated, affording an important article of food. The poor laborer may often be seen sitting on the street or roadside making their noonday meal on a cake of bread and a bunch of grapes and a handful of figs. The fruit, with the exception of apples and pears, which are uncommonly poor, is generally of fair, if not excellent, quality. The oranges and grapes are exceptionally fine.

The natives are greatly addicted to eating the seeds of the melon and pumpkin. The vegetables and fruits from the garden of Solomon, a few miles north of Jerusalem, are celebrated for their superiority. This place, recently identified with the Emmons of Ksepthere, is now known as Netas, evidently a corruption of the Latin Hortus, the name no doubt applied to it by the Roman colony, it being one of the military posts established by Titus after his capture of Jerusalem. Herod had here his baths (Hammamat), hence Emmons. The sheltered gardens in the bottom of the deep, narrow valley are well watered by the pools of Solomon, the overflow of which affords this ancient Paradise abundant irrigation.

There is only one kind of tobacco cultivated in Palestine, but it is of various qualities. Its excellence or inferiority is to a large extent dependent on the character of the soil in which it is grown, the situation of the land, and even the description of the manure which is used as a fertilizer.

The best kind of tobacco is that grown in the Lebour, where great care is observed in its culture. It is of a mild and delicate flavor.

From the sowing of the tobacco-seed to the maturing of the plant covers a period of at least three months. After it is reaped it is spread out at night in the dew. Early the next morning it is heaped and placed under heavy pressure. This is continued for twenty days, when it is spread for a few days indoors, after which it is ready to be cut for smoking.

The majority of the people smoke the tobacco in clay pipes, which are provided with long stems, made of reed or wood. The nargeleh is, however, to a great extent, indulged in, especially by the maidens, while the use of the cigarette is spreading so rapidly it promises to exceed all other forms for the consumption of the weed. Chewing is seldom or ever seen, but snuff is much more largely used here than in the United States, the Jews being particularly addicted to it. Owing to the heavy Government tax, but little tobacco is grown in Palestine. The price for the best qualities ranges from 60 to 80 cents per pound, while the lowest grade brings about 10 cents per pound.

Licorice, which is naturally associated with tobacco in some of its manufactured forms, no substitute being found for it hitherto, grows wild in this country. It flourishes in the greatest abundance in the Jordan Valley. Any one is at liberty to gather the roots without paying any tax to the Government. When sold on the spot where it is gathered about $4 per kannar (600 pounds) may be obtained for it. Most of the licorice shipped last year was sent to the United States. The salt used in Palestine is brought from the Dead Sea, where it exists in pure and inexhaustible deposits. It is a Government monopoly and is conveyed by Bedouins in sacks on their camels to the Turkish custom-house officer, who pays the Bedouin at the rate of one cent for each kilo (two pounds). It is afterward sold to the people at two and a half cents per kilo.

There are about five hundred shops and stores in Jerusalem. The character of the business done is generally moderate, and, so far as large transactions are concerned, can scarcely ever be said to be very brisk. Except for mechanics the wages of workmen are remarkably low, being about the same as paid in Italy and some other parts of Europe, as shown by the accompanying statement: Wages of skilled workmen per diem, $1.80 to $2.40; wages of unskilled mechanics, 60 cents to $1; wages of farm laborers, 30 cents to 60 cents; wages of common laborers, 20 cents to 30 cents. These all find their own food and everything else required at this price.

A deplorable feature in the commercial results of the year presents itself in the fact that American petroleum has been almost eclipsed by Russian oil. The rapid increase in the demand for the American oil, as shown in my last annual report, when the sales amounting to $36,400 as compared with $22,000 worth the previous year, was a hopeful sign which has not been sustained. The advantages of Russia in such a competition are manifest. Her greater proximity to the market would alone give her advantages not easily overcome. Added to this, the quality of the Russian petroleum has been greatly improved, while it sold from 12 to 15 cents cheaper than the American oil.

The prisons in Jerusalem are two in number—one for prisoners who are under trial and for those whose imprisonment is only from twenty-four hours to six months; the other for those who have been sentenced for committing some serious crime. At present there are four hundred prisoners in confinement, one-half of whom are murderers. This excess of murders is explained by the fact that murder is seldom committed here except as in the character of a species of revenge or retribution, when several members of a village combine to take the law into their own hands and execute vengeance on the offender. The prisoners are supplied with bread by the Government, but with nothing more. Those, however, who are able to afford to buy other cooked food or to cook for themselves are permitted to do so. All prisoners are allowed great liberty, and are not confined in cells. They can go from one room to another and converse with each other, sing, play and otherwise amuse themselves as much as they wish. Murderers have a heavy chain around the waist, with other chains connecting it with the legs near the ankles. The majority of the prisoners are Syrians, and the remainder are of various nationalities, with very few Europeans. Americans are of course never found there, as they have the special privilege not possessed by any other nationality, even the English, of being tried by their own consul, and, if necessary, imprisoned by him. Women criminals are not incarcerated in the same jail with the male prisoners. The sheik of the district takes charge of them in his own house.

As an evidence of what might be done by properly-managed enterprises, in even what would seem an unlikely field (especially in a country like this), I may mention the case of an insurance agent, representing a New York insurance company, who visited Palestine last spring, and was greatly surprised at the amount of business he was enabled to do. He had expected at most to make but a slight impression or opening, scarcely hoping to pay expenses, but the number and value of the policies issued by him induced him to prolong his stay and extend his tour further north and in other directions.

San Pedro Harbor.

[Clipper.]

We are pleased to see that ths Clipper's efforts in reference to the improvement of San Pedro Harbor is now receiving the assistance and encouragement of the Los Angeles dailies. We knew that as soon as the solid business men of that city thoroughly realized the importance of prompt and effective action in this matter, that there would be no doubting their decision. Our harbor is now doing more business than all the other harbors south of San Francisco combined, notwithstanding the many "paper harbors" that are being boomed by real-estate agents, who, when they sell their town lots, will admit that San Pedro is the only "old reliable" shipping point for Los Angeles and her back country. When Congress makes the necessary appropriation, it is to be hoped it will be judiciously expended. The necessary amount has been estimated at from $200,000 to $4,000,000. We believe the $4,000,000 honestly and intelligently expended would make San Pedro harbor capable of accommodating the largest vessels doing a passenger or freight business on this coast. The Los Angeles Board of Trade has also heeded our advice and warning, and has gone to work in a legitimate and intelligent manner. Its action was timely, and we entertain hopes that it may result in securing a just appropriation. This matter should be kept before the public and Congress until some effective measures are taken. The Clipper will keep her sails trimmed for the voyage to legitimate improvements.

San Diego Real-estate Exchange.

[Union.]

A regular meeting of the Real-estate Exchange was held Tuesday evening. It was the last meeting prior to the election of officers, which will be held next Monday. In his annual report the manager reviews the work of the association from its inception, one year ago. During the year there has been listed on the books of the Exchange, at the general office, property amounting in value to over $7,000,000. The sales during the same period foot up nearly $3,000,000. The outlook for the future is more promising at this time than it was a year ago. This is evidence on all sides and no one with an average amount of intelligence can deny the fact that San Diego is no longer an experiment; her future is assured. The exchange has kept pace with the march of progress, and has proved a success. In conclusion, attention is called to the need of larger office room. Other suggestions of interest to members is made.

A committee of five was appointed to act in concert with a similar committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of meeting and conferring with the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in regard to the advisability and necessity of that road entering San Diego.

California Productions.

[Pomona Times.]

Occasionally some disgruntled cuss, whose real-estate speculations, based on an investment of a few hundred dollars have not made him a millionaire, proclaims that California "does not produce anything." For the benefit of this kind of cattle, it may be well to publish the following, taken from the Chicago Inter Ocean. It shows what one city uses up in the line of California productions: "The sales of California oranges in Chicago during 1887 amounted to 500 carloads, valued at $250,000, and of the other fruits, including pears, grapes, plums, cherries, apricots and nectarines, to 600 carloads, valued at $740,000, a total of $1,100,000 worth of fresh fruit during the year. In dried fruits and nuts the California trade of Chicago has been even greater. The shipments of this class from California to Chicago, including points supplied from Chicago, during the past fall include 150 carloads of peaches, 125 carloads of prunes, 100 carloads of pears, plums, cherries, etc., and 450 carloads of raisins, all valued at $2,000,000. In nuts there were 1,000,000 pounds of walnuts, valued at $100,000, and 200,000 pounds of almonds, the latter making a short crop this season, valued at $30,000."

Fruits of Colombia.

[Good Housekeeping.]

The fruits and vegetables in Colombia are delicious and grow without culture or care. The plantain is in universal use and is always served as a vegetable. It is fried and boiled when the skin is yellow, when it is known as "green" plantain, and when it is black and the fruit is considered thoroughly ripe. The banana is never fried in the tropics, but is always served as a fruit. There are many varieties of banana. One of the most delicious species in flavor and fragrance is the little fig or guinea banana, which is scarcely a finger in length. The red banana is not a different species, but a variety produced by grafting at Baracoa, Spain. All the bananas in Colombia are yellow. The caruba, or passion flower fruit, the custard apple, called by an enthusiastic traveler "the spiritualized strawberry," and the guava are all delicious fruits which never reach our northern markets in perfection.

The Hare.

[Exchange.]

The hare is not a ferocious animal.

Now and then, when too closely pursued by a boy and a shotgun, he may turn and destroy his purser, but his natural characteristic is that of timidity. He don't go thrashing around by daylight, like the buffalo, or prowl by night, like tigers. He moves in a modest, retiring way, and almost his sole object in life is to keep 10 feet ahead of the dog. Nobody knows how long a hare would live, if he had the chance. He has many enemies, and, between one or another, he has a hard time of it. Three boys, when provided with dogs and shotguns, have been known to kill a hare in course of a week, but afterward it was discovered that he was blind in one eye and lame in three legs.

No Mercy for Mugwumps.

[Peoria Transcript.]

The Republican party will be well satisfied if Mr. Curtis and his hypocritical gang stay where they are. They have done all the ill they can to the party unless they again secure admission to the garrison for the purpose of betraying it. They are on the outside and should be kept there. Any nomination that might have the faintest trace of an attempt to bring them back again into the party should be frowned on. Let them wait and gnash their teeth in the outer darkness to which they have consigned themselves.

The Santa Ana River.

[San Bernardino Times, March 9.]

The Santa Ana is running bank full and cannot be crossed by team or horse at any point. Large quantities of drifwood are coming down the stream. A quantity lodged against the piles of the new Redlands motor road bridge last night and tore two of them out.

It being impossible to cross through the flood, the obstructions put up at the end of the dangerous old San Bernardino bridge have been torn down, and that structure is again in use.

Liquid Nomenclature.

[Alta.]

David Dudley Field has rendered his country a valuable service by getting Congress to attach euphonious and meaning Indian names to the proposed new States.

We know now, as well as we shall know later, that Cleveland is to be the nominee, and his message the platform, no matter what Congress may or may not do.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Replies to Some Inquiries Frequently Made by Easterners.

[Monrovia Leader.]

Editor Leader: I am one of the newcomers to this land of balmy breezes and bright sunshine, and while I like this country and intend making it my home in the future, do not consider me inquisitive, but rather a seeker after knowledge, by asking a few questions which I am sure your generous disposition and ready pen will answer to my satisfaction:

"If six and seven crops of alfalfa can be raised during one season, why is feed so high, and why do you have to send east for butter, and why is milk double the price it sells for in the East?

"If three crops of Irish potatoes can be raised from the same patch of ground in the self-same year, why do you have to pay twice as much for that product as the consumer does east?

"If tomatoes can be grown every month in the year, why do you can them, and after they are canned sell them higher than they do in the country where but one crop per year is raised?

"Why is it that oranges are sold in Monrovia, right in the heart of orange orchards, for 50 cents a dozen, when you can get the same class of oranges in the frozen East for 35 and 40 cents per dozen?

"If fruit of all kinds grows here to such perfection and in such great profusion, why are canned peaches and pears shipped from New York and sold in our market?

"Why is a 5-cent loaf of bread sold for 10 cents, if California is such a great wheat-producing country?

"If you will please answer these questions in your next issue you will confer a great favor on an occasional reader of your paper."

Our correspondent's inquiries are to the point and touch upon a few features that seem unwarranted. We shall endeavor to give a fair and impartial answer. Before treating the question separately we desire to recall the axiom that prices are regulated by the supply and demand. The agriculture of Southern California has not kept pace with the development of the country in other respects. While thousands have settled here, there have been but few who have engaged in agriculture. The rapid settlement of the country and the consequent remarkable advance in the prices of real estate have caused all to engage in speculation in land, with the prospect of making greater profits than would result from tilling the soil. Another fact that adds to the value of products raised here is the higher price of labor, and in mercantile business the greater expense for rent. It should also be borne in mind that in all newly-settled countries, where money is plenty and wages high, the merchant must charge a large per cent. of profit, which the people will pay without objection. But as the country settles down to a more steady growth these matters will adjust themselves and prices will become more natural, as the supply and demand will be more evenly maintained.

In regard to alfalfa, there is no mistake in the number of crops, as it is cut every 21 days during the summer, and the only reason that it sells at the present price is because of the comparatively small acreage. Those who raise this crop consume it to a large extent. Barley hay, cut just as the grain has filled and before it ripens, is used largely and is superior to eastern timothy, containing a greater amount of sustenance. This sells now for $16 per ton, and a recent letter received at this office from Iowa stated that hay there was worth $20 per ton. If feed is higher in price, it is necessary that butter and milk should command a correspondingly higher price.

The cost of potatoes varies so widely that no just average can be made. We notice this year that a larger acreage is being planted, which will serve to cheapen this commodity, which is subject to the same law of supply and demand.

While tomatoes are raised every month, there are two or three months in winter that they are not plentiful. In regard to the price, there is scarce a difference, perhaps 2½ cents per can. That they should and will sell cheaper there is no question.

As far as oranges go, we are inclined to think our correspondent makes the mistake that many new-comers do, they do not realize the difference in quality in different varieties. The eastern shippers buy large orchards of this fruit on the trees at a cheaper rate than orchardists will sell smaller quantities to local dealers. The choice naval oranges, which retail here at 50 cents per dozen, cost the local dealer 3 cents apiece at the orchard. That is, the best oranges, the only kind that retails for 50 cents here. A cheaper grade of oranges can be bought here for 75 cents to $1.25 per box, a box containing probably 175 oranges, such as sell in the East at 25 to 40 cents per dozen.

If canned peaches and pears are shipped from New York (we have been unable to find any eastern canned fruit in the Monrovia market), it is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of California canned fruits are shipped to the East, where they are in great demand, thus depleting the supply here. We have frequently urged the necessity of establishing a cannery here, for the want of which large quantities of deciduous fruits go to waste. It is from no dearth of production, but from an inability to care for the fruit that there is not a larger supply and lower prices. Time will remedy this fault.

Flour sells here for a little less than in the East. We believe that a 10-cent loaf of bread in the East weighs one pound. We have taken the pains to weigh a number of 10-cent loaves here (three for 25 cents), and in every instance the loaves weighed from 18 to 22 ounces. We fail to see where our correspondent got the idea of paying two prices for bread.

It is an acknowledged fact that all staple groceries are cheaper in San Francisco than in the East, and they do not retail higher here. All these matters will be regulated as fast as the circumstances attending the growth of a new country disappear. When one considers that he can earn much better wages here and sell his productions at much better prices than in the East, there should be no objection on his part to paying other people better prices. Taking the whole year through one will live as cheap here as in any part of the United States, and will make more money, from the fact that he can work the whole year, not having to spend in winter what he saved in summer.

Since it is plainly a matter of insufficient supply that is the basis for our correspondent's complaint, we would suggest that he, and others who come, turn their attention to agriculture. The reward will be bountiful, the country will be benefited and such as do this will lead lives blessed with health, comfort and affluence.

Time for Men to Sit Together.

[Detroit Free Press.]

There are times when a man should not give up his seat in a street-car to even a lame woman. That time is when 12 men are packed like sardines on one side of the car and four women have spread themselves to take up every inch of room on the other.

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Taste.

The Porter Land and Water Company has made a contract with Brownlee & Maurice to plant on their land at San Fernando 470 acres in Washington Navel orange trees. Think of an orange tree belt ½ of a mile wide and 3½ miles long. In addition to this, Brownlee & Maurice, No. 16 South Spring street, have purchased from the company 220 acres, under an agreement to plant it all in oranges; and twenty other parties have bought 320 acres more and signed obligations to plant at least half of it in fruits by May 1, 1888. These facts speak for what sort of land and water we have, and you bet our tract is booming. Apply to Porter Land and Water Company, corner First and Spring streets, Los Angeles, or to C. J. Meddis, San Fernando.

Artesian Belt Struck!!

The Porter Land and Water Company has, in addition to its flowing waters, struck a wonderful artesian belt at San Fernando. Ten beautiful wells now flowing, and the boring still goes on. The well-borers say there is no limit to the water. It is a sight well worth seeing. The company's office is at First and Spring streets. Every available horse at San Fernando is now used on the 700 acres which 30 different parties are putting in fruit trees. Don't this look like business? Merit wins.

Work has commenced on the Soldiers' Home grounds. One million dollars is to be expended this year. Grand outlook for adjoining property. The Negla villa lots contain one acre, and adjoin the Soldiers' Home grounds, and are now ready for sale. Call for maps at our office, 44 North Spring street, Los Angeles, and Santa Monica Land and Water Company, E. E. Hall, secretary, and of Cuddy & McCuddy, 16 South Spring street.

Evans & McFarland of City Warehouse, 149 and 153 Upper Main street, have just received some carloads of the celebrated Wooten rotary desks, as well as a great variety of other office desks, which they are offering at reduced prices and on most favorable terms.

A Growing Town.

Sierra Madre is moving onward. Grading has been done for a fine, new depot, to cost $4000. Take in the excursion on Wednesday, March 21st. A good time is assured.

Los Angeles (Hanna) College.

Special French classes and lectures at the new Los Angeles College, Hope and Eighth streets, for misses and ladies every afternoon by Prof. Dietz, Ph. D., late of Paris.

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Diseases of men and women. Furnishes his own medicines; responsible for results. Office, No. 21 South Main street, Los Angeles.

Long Credit Auction City Lots.

Diamond-street tract, Monday, 19th, 2 p.m. Free ride from terminus Temple-street cable.

Long Credit Auction City Lots.

Diamond-street tract, Monday, 19th, 2 p.m. Free ride from terminus Temple-street cable.

Miss M. Karns from the East has opened dressmaking parlors at 36 South Main street, room 53, Palace block.

The Pomona Valley can not be excelled. Its waters are unequaled. Examine thoroughly and you will locate.

If you would see the garden spot of Southern California come to Pomona Tuesday on the excursion.

Ho! tenderfoot, don't fail to see Pomona before you go east. Excursion Tuesday. Fare $1.

We manufacture nice orange-wood canes at 15 cents each. 205 Commercial street.

Real Estate.

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In this, the original, uniform and today the only integral system of electrical distribution for incandescent lighting, perfect subdivision of the electrical current, represented by lamps of any power, compels complete diffusion of a soft, pure white light that meets the most exacting requirements.

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Agents for Edison System of Incandescent Lighting, 823 Pine street, San Francisco. Southern Agency, W. E. DENNISON, Manager, 17 N Main street (room 14), Los Angeles.

County Assessor's Office—1888.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

ALL PERSONS, FIRMS, COMPANIES, corporations and associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, immediately, a statement under oath of all the property, both real and personal, owned or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian, on the first MONDAY OF MARCH, 1888, in accordance with the New Constitution.

Refusal or neglect to make a sworn statement of all property owned or held in trust will subject the person so refusing or neglecting to make such sworn statement to the full penalty of the law—one hundred dollars' fine and guilty of a misdemeanor.

All persons owning real estate that has heretofore been assessed in the wrong name on the Real-estate Assessment Roll, or who have purchased real estate within the past year, are requested to appear with their deeds at the Assessor's office and have the proper changes made for the year 1888.

Immediate attention is necessary, as work on the roll has already been commenced.

Proper blanks may be obtained at the Assesser's office.

The poll tax of $2 is now due and payable at this office or to a deputy assessor.

I earnestly request of each and every taxpayer to file his statement immediately and cooperate with the office in saving expense.

C. C. MASON,
Assessor County of Los Angeles.

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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT McFARLAND,
Vice-Prest., Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

THE Grand Army Encampment unanimously decided to lay the Veterans' Home matter over until next encampment.

OUR real-estate sales appear to keep up pretty well, when it is considered that the bottom has fallen out of Southern California.

AT the last meeting of the Unity Club, in this city, Dr. Widney read a very valuable paper on "Rational Medicine" which will be published in the local medical journal.

SENATOR HALE has introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the President to place Gen. John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of Major-General.

AMONG the contents of this issue is a valuable contribution by Prof. Amos Kellogg, the well-known eastern educator, on "Manual Training," also an interesting opinion, by J. D. Reymert, on the right of women to vote.

THE loss of life during the recent severe storm in the Eastern States seems to have been almost as great as in the northwestern blizzard. The sooner the inhabitants of the effete East make up their minds to come to California the better. They are bound to come, sooner or later.

SCARCELY a day passes in Southern California without the appearance of a new local paper. The latest we have received is the Sierra Madre Vista, published in the beautiful and romantically located settlement of Sierra Madre. It is a neat and newsy little journal, superior to many of the new ventures that have lately appeared, being full of local matter and all home printed.

A BILL to provide a method for the settlement, by arbitration, of controversies between interstate railroads and their employés has been introduced by Senator Blair. It is the bill passed by the last Congress, but which failed to receive the signature of the President. A new section is added which makes it unlawful for employés to strike until after a railroad has failed for five days to comply with a request for arbitration.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New Jersey, finds fault with the estimate of profits from a 10-acre orange orchard, as published in our New Year's number, but as he admits himself that the difference is only in interest, and as he compounds the 10-per-cent. interest every year, the discrepancy is not so very material. If our correspondent can invest his money where it will pay him a good profit over and above 10 per cent. interest, compounded annually, he is fortunately situated.

DWELLERS at the end of the electric railroad complain a great deal about the inefficiency of the car service on that line, which too closely resembles the costume of a ballet dancer—beginning too late and leaving off too soon. There are several suburban lines, started to sell off lots, whose service is a great deal worse than that of the electric road, being, in fact, simply a farce. As we have previously remarked, railroad franchises have been thrown around by the City Council in a shamefully reckless manner, not only free gratis for nothing, but few or no restrictions as to the character of service which is to be rendered.

EIGHTEEN States have passed laws against the sale of the so-called police papers and kindred publications. Very little opposition was offered to these measures in any State, which fact warrants the belief that earnest and continuous effort will secure the passage of a similar law in all of the States. Texas and Georgia were the pioneers in this movement, which may be said to have commenced in 1868, when Dr. B. G. Northrop, who is at present in this city, secured a promise from the managers of all the railways of Connecticut that such papers should not be sold in their cars or stations. Since then he has devoted much of his time while traveling to the work of checking the circulation of this sort of literature and supplanting it by desirable reading matter. To further this worthy object a "Select List of Books for the Young" was prepared by Dwight Holbrook, principal of the Morgan School, Clinton, Ct., ten thousand copies of which list were recently printed for gratuitous distribution. Dr. Northrop is now urging the passage of a law in all our States that have not so acted in reference to such immoral publications, which cannot but have a demoralizing influence upon the minds of the rising generation.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Fatal railway accident near Savannah, Ga.... Progress of the engineers' strike—the men said to be weakening.... Emperor Frederick's health.... Reports from the late storm along the coast.... The Manitoba making arrangements to enter Southern California.... Effects of the late storm.... The alliance of foreign powers.... Fast horse purchased by San Francisco parties.... Today's boat race at San Francisco.... St. Patrick's day generally observed.... A child drowned in a tub at Fresno.... Manhood suffrage likely to become a law in Canada.... Weekly bank statement.... Carnot will visit Brussels.... The snow blockade in England.... Boulanger's visit to Paris.... Maryland's fraudulent election judges convicted.... A second attempt made to blow up the Providencia Mine quartz mill.... Five prisoners escape from the Visalia jail.... Advices by the steamship Oceanic from Hong Kong and Yokohama.... Colonial advices by the steamship Mariposa.... Business transacted in the House.... Senator Stanford appears before the Senate committee on the Pacific Railway Commissioners' report.... The Secretary of the Interior makes an important decision in regard to homestead entries.... Authors' readings in aid of the international copyright... Mayor Hewitt of New York denies that he is a member of any "trust".... Three of the Stein's Pass train robbers killed.... A wealthy Chinese merchant fails in San Francisco.

Does It Pay to Strike?

The present moment in the history of the disagreements between labor and capital, when the entire country is suffering from the paralysis of railroad traffic and travel, seems a fitting one for the consideration of the question whether the "strike" may be considered a desirable weapon to be used for the adjustment of existing difficulties.

In connection with this question, the annual report of the Federal Labor Bureau furnishes interesting reading, while aiding us materially in our efforts at arriving at an intelligent conclusion upon the matter. The latest report of this bureau covers the strikes and lockouts which occurred in the United States within the six years beginning with 1881 and ending with 1887.

During the whole period, says the report, there were 22,337 establishments in which strikes occurred, and 2182 in which lockouts were tried. During 1887 there was a great falling off in the number of strikes. The total number of strikers were 1,318,624, while those locked out numbered 159,543.

The Commissioner adds:

Many difficulties were found in ascertaining the exact loss of employés, but the information secured shows the loss to them for the six years was $51,816,165, while the loss to employés through lockouts for the same period was $8,132,717, or a total wage loss to employés through strikes and lockouts for the six years covered of $59,948,882. The sum of $3,325,057 was expended in assistance to strikers, so far as ascertainable. The employers' losses through strikes for the six years amounted to $30,732,668, and through lockouts to $3,432,271, being a total loss to employers in establishments where strikes and lockouts occurred of $34,164,919.

From the above figures it will be seen that the strikers lost very nearly $26,000,000 more than their employers lost, and with this difference also against them, their employers were men of wealth, who were not crippled by their losses—the strikers were largely poor men, dependent upon their daily wages, and the loss which they sustained was beyond recovery. In view of these facts and figures the "strike" can hardly be regarded as a wise or successful method of settling alleged or genuine grievances. There are other and wiser means of righting wrongs, and where a spirit of fairness prevails, arbitration will always be more successful and satisfactory than the demoralizing strike. A long-suffering public has some rights that should be regarded as well as those of the contestants. If these are ignored, it will by and by make itself heard in a way that will be anything but pleasant to these disturbers of public prosperity. The "strike" is un-American, and sooner or later it will have to go.

Closer Political Affiliation.

A correspondent of the Inter Ocean notes the fact that in Virginia the outward traces of the terrible struggles of our civil war have all disappeared. Over the great battle fields, around the old prison pens and in the towns and cities of the commonwealth that were rent with shell and by cannon, the repairing hand of Time has been busy, and there is now no sign of the devastation that was wrought or the deluge of blood that was spilled. Perhaps in none of the Southern States is the restoration accomplished greater than in Virginia. But the influence of that tremendous conflict is still at work. Virginia is today very nearly a Republican State. There is more of the "New South" to be found within her limits than is to be met with in the other portions of the old Confederacy. Northern men, northern capital and northern energy and intelligence are now no infinitesimal quantities in her body politic, and as a consequence her old narrow-minded political regimé is fast passing away.

And very slowly, but still surely, is the American idea of "a government of the people, and for the people, and by the people," making its way among the other states of the South, although the idea is by no means universal. It will take a generation or two to educate the southern aristocrat into a love of true democratic principles. But the work will not be as hard as it would have been a half a century ago. The times have changed since southern fire-eaters enacted fugative slave laws and cracked their whips in the face of the servile North. Though the "Confederacy is again in the saddle" it cannot overide northern public sentiment with the same fearlessness and impunity that it did in days gone by.

There never was such a vast territory of country so admirably adopted by Nature for the upbuilding of a great nationality, as is embraced within the limits of the United States. First of all we have no natural barriers in the way of free and uninterrupted intercourse between the different sections of the country. Our lines of railroad and telegraph reach from ocean to ocean and from the gulf to the northern lakes. We all speak one language. We have in common a system of public schools of as high a standard as is known to civilization. Travel is constant between all the different portions of the country. Population is constantly shifting and the people of the various States are brought into daily communication with each other. There is a continual interchange of thought and of sentiment. Business relations are formed between men of the North and men of the South. There is hourly telegraphic communication, and a daily interchange of uncounted newspapers. All of this tends to modify sectional distrust and hatred, to bring men more easily into social and political sympathy, and, although there are many at the South who are still, at heart, loyal to the Lost Cause, there is a steady undercurrent of sentiment tending toward closer political affiliation between the two great sections of the Republic.

Even upon the southern mind the grandeur of a united country has begun to dawn. The power and the strength of the Confederacy was very small as contrasted with the united whole, and the people of the South, perhaps not altogether cheerfully, are accepting the fact that in union is strength, and the greatest possibility for the highest civilization.

THE new Chinese treaty which the President has sent to the Senate runs twenty years. A Chinese laborer who has $1000 worth of property here, or that amount due him, or who has lawful husband or wife or parent or child, may, if absent, return within one year, or if detained by sickness, may be extended to two years. No other Chinese laborers may come in on any terms. Chinese merchants, scholars and students may come only when provided with certificates issued by an American consul. The treaty binds this country to pay the Chinese Minister $275,000 within one year, which sum shall be accepted as a full statement of all claims against the United States or her citizens, for loss or injury suffered by Chinamen here. It seems to us that the Chinese, with their well-known cunning, will easily find some way of slipping in under the $1000 clause.

HERE is one of the delightful little romances gotten up by eastern papers for the delectation of their readers:

"A Californian says that while driving near Pomona, one of his party pointed out a great mass of tarantulas crawling by the roadside. The party shot scores of them, and then succeeded in getting 50 or 60 into a water pail. Then began a tremendous fight between these big spiders, which ended only when every one in the pail was dead."

THE SAUNTERER.

The small boys of Los Angeles have not the snow and ice that delight the hearts of the sturdy youngsters of the East. Sliding and coasting are not usually enumerated among their sports. But I saw an energetic lad of some 9 summers overcome the climatic difficulties one day last week, and indulge in a slide that could not have been excelled on the smoothest ice of New England. There was a hay-cart passing up Fort street, and the great bales were held in their places by a stout rope, one end of which hung dangling upon the ground. There was the small boy's opportunity, and he did not overlook it. He seized the end of that rope, planted his feet firmly, and held his legs as stiffly as a bucking California bronco, and then slid along behind that cart as easily as if the ground were ice beneath him. And such a glorious look of triumph as his face wore! The smile was so broad and full it was contagious. I caught it, and he smiled back to me as much as to say, I thought I could do it, and it's splendid fun. Wonder what the old duffer on top of the load would say if he could see me now? Good-by! Don't you wish you were a small boy and could go it with me?" We smiled understandingly as we parted, he still clinging to the rope, and I sauntering slowly down the street, and musing upon the little that it takes to lift a wide-awake healthy boy into the seventh heaven of delight.

* * *

Los Angeles has a bright, stirring little fellow of 10 years, who attends school regularly, and whose mental progress has been sufficient to launch him upon the deepest deeps of long division. But he is a brave boy, and he does unshrinking battle with those awful problems which confront him, though he often goes home mentally wearied with the conflict. The other evening this little tired student sat down to the dinner table. With the abundance that there was to satisfy his appetite, he was not quite satisfied. But a glorious inspiration seized him—he had a suggestion to fall back upon which he felt would prove an open sesame alike to his mother's heart and to the family larder. "Mother," he exclaimed, with a confident ring to his tones, "a boy in long division needs more to eat than this!"

* * *

The little spring that gurgles and flows in the excavation made for the Y. M. C. A. building and which is pumped out in such a lively stream into the gutter is a perfect treasure-trove to the children along Fort street. Passing down the street the other day I found a number of small boys who had been as busy as an army of engineers in casting up breastworks and miniature dams, through which scarcely a drop of water made its escape. The stream thus dammed was spreading out into considerable proportions and a miniature lake was growing rapidly into existence. Upon this the juveniles had launched their full-rigged ships and schooners, and with shouts and merry laughter watched them as their sails filled and they were slowly borne onward. "Where are your ships bound?" I asked one little fellow. "To China, after some fine silks for my mother," he said, with a pleasant smile. "And yours?" I asked, turning to a mischievous-looking youngster with bright, black eyes, out of which the rogue that was in him peeped out—"Where is your ship bound?" "O, its going to take my mother-in-law out of the country," he replied.

* * *

I was in a beautiful home one day last week—Los Angeless is getting to have many of them—a home whose interior was most elegantly furnished. Good taste prevailed everywhere, and the fine woods had been saved from the vandal touch of the painter. There was the exquisite bird's-eye maple polished to the highest degree, traced and tinted by Nature's hand in designs such as no artist's cunning could trace. There was also the beautiful redwood with its soft, satiny look, and the strong oak, the cleft lines of its natural grain showing clear and firm: and the Oregon pine, and other woods. Each room showed a different variety, and only such woods had been used as were susceptible of the highest polish. The whole house was like a poem, with walls tinted in softest coloring, with the beautiful woods polished and shining, with rare pictures upon the walls, and the large windows opening to the grandest perspective of landscape.

There is nothing more attractive, or that will produce better effects in house ornamentation, than our native woods, untouched by the brush of the painter. The eye never tires of the marvelous tracery which they exhibit, of the lines drawn by some unseen touch in the forest, where the columned trees are carved by hidden forces with a perfection that we poorly imitate. I would never touch a brush to the doors or the woodwork in the interior of a dwelling, but I would have them polished until they were more beautiful than the finest marble.

THE TIE-UP.

The Situation on the Santa Fe Unchanged.

Chairman Carrol's Peculiar Mode of Transacting Business.

Various Rumors to the Effect that the Men Are Weakening.

Burlington "Paralysis" Quite Prevalent Among Railroad Men—Efforts for a Settlement—Dundy's Decision—"Q" Cars in the East.

By Telegraph to The Times.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] At 11:05 this morning, No. 71, on the Southern Kansas road, pulled slowly out of the depot with a non-brotherhood man at the throttle. The express on the Santa Fé was run out at 11:25 by Engineer William McMillen, notwithstanding the open solicitations of the committee. As he started, an engineer standing in a group of brotherhood men near by, said: "Well, boys, McMillen has gone out, and we might as well go. I am going to my engine whenever they call me." While this did not meet with a hearty response, the quietness which prevailed showed there was not much satisfaction with the feeling expressed.

CARROLL'S ATTEMPTED SENSATION.

Chairman Carroll of the Grievance Committee admitted this morning that the reports which he gave to the Associated Press were untrue, and had been given simply to create a scare throughout the United States. There was no truth in the report that the roads would be called out one each day. This morning there was a large defection from the Santa Fé strikers, which was the result of a warm fight in the session of the committee held last night. At the meeting 16 of the engineers signified their intention of going to work on the Santa Fé. This caused a great stir among the engineers, and for the first time since the beginning of the strike members of the committee are out among the men, pleading their cause.

CARROLL'S CHEEK.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that Chairman Carroll of the Grievance Committee, which is now in session here, is the author of the reported telegram from the general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to General Manager Stone of the Burlington road, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, saying, in substance, that the Atchison would hold the "Q" system responsible for any damages to their company on account of the strike. Carroll dictated the message.

AN ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

TOPEKA (Kan.), March 17.—A formal notice was issued from the headquarters of the Atchison road this afternoon giving the striking engineers and firemen until 4 p. m. Thursday, the 22nd inst., to return to their engines. All men who have not reported for duty by that time will be considered no longer in the employ of the company.

Gov. Martin and the railroad commissioners have been engaged today in their efforts to bring about a compromise of the strike of the Santa Fé engineers and firemen. They had a long interview with the chairman and secretary of the Grievance Committee and after its conclusion two members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and members of the Grievance Committee called on General Manager Goddard of the Santa Fé and had a long discussion of the situation, but no definite result was reached.

MASTER MECHANICS AS ENGINEERS.

LA JUNTA (Colo.), March 17.—A train arrived from Kansas City at 2:30 today. It was brought from Dodge by Master Mechanic Witty. At this point the train was divided into two sections, but much trouble was had in switching the cars, as the engines got out of repair every few minutes. At 7:30 one section was taken south by Master Mechanic Lucky of the shops here. The other section will be taken west at 6 a.m. by Witty. Another train was brought from the south this evening by a brotherhood engineer, and will be taken to Kansas City by the brotherhood. They say this is positively the last train they will pull until a settlement is effected. All the shopmen were laid off this evening, and given the privilege of taking an engine or leaving the employ of the Santa Fé. Several of the men signified their intention of pulling trains. No trouble is expected.

"BURLINGTON PARALYSIS."

DENVER (Colo.), March 17.—The strike on the Santa Fé has not changed since yesterday. The company has been unable to get out any trains for two days, and has had none in since yesterday noon. The men, when called on for duty, reported that they were suffering from "Burlington paralysis," and were unable to go out. It is reported here today that the Union Pacific men will strike at 12 o'clock tonight, but the officers of that road deny having any information to that effect.

INDIGNANT ENGINEERS.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), March 17.—Engine 47, with Engineer Riley, a member of the brotherhood in good standing, pulled out with a freight train for San Marcial this afternoon. He gave as a reason that it was necessary for him to get home, but as he had a chance to go yesterday, and preferred to stay here, this was not satisfactory to the others. The other engineers were all very indignant, but no violence was offered.

THE BROTHERHOOD'S FINANCES.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—Chairman Carroll, in speaking in regard to the published reports of the financial strength of the brotherhood, said: "It is true there is about $300,000 in the contingent fund, but in addition to that we have a building fund in our treasury amounting to $560,000. This can be used to pay the expenses of the strike if necessary. There are 77,500 members in good standing, and each of them can put up $100 at a moment's notice if it is necessary, and you see we would have $3,610,000 for use in fighting capital."

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Los Angeles Passengers Sidetracked at Peach Springs

ALBUQUERQUE, March 17.—The California Raymond-excursion train that left here on Thursday evening has not yet reached Mojave. The eastbound passenger train that left Los Angeles on the 14th is reported tied up at Peach Springs. This train has the overland mail on board. The efforts to move this train and water cars on the Atlantic and Pacific at a big price for labor are as yet unsuccessful.

GALLUP MINES CLOSED.

All the coal mines at Gallup have shut down on account of the strike on the Atlantic and Pacific. The railroad company not being able to furnish cars, they cannot dispose of the coal, and work of all kinds has been suspended. This throws 500 men out of work, and if the strike continues this part of the country will soon be suffering for fuel.

THE SITUATION AT SAN BERNARDINO.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 17.—Eighty men in the chief engineer's department of the Central road were laid off today. The brotherhood engineers and firemen held a meeting today and again this evening. It is understood that if the Southern Pacific men do not come off at midnight, it will be put on the list that that company hauls Santa Fé freight taken from Burlington lines.

EXCURSION PARTIES EN ROUTE.

The Raymond excursion passed for Los Angeles about 5 o'clock.

A Phillips excursion is coming by El Paso and the Southern Pacific. Engineers on the latter road are carrying their good clothes on the engines, anticipating a call. The San Diego train was sent up today by a misunderstanding of brotherhood orders.

AT SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, March 17.—The situation of the Santa Fé strike is unchanged. Today one passenger train from the north went out with a brotherhood engineer and one came in late in the afternoon with a non-union man in the cab. Tonight the engineers refused to go out. They will take the mail and express out, but no passenger coaches. No freight whatever is moving, and all the freight trains on the road between here and San Bernardino have been abandoned. The Southern Pacific has stopped selling tickets over any connections with the Santa Fé and the company has closed its ticket office.

THE NEEDLES SHOPS CLOSED.

THE NEEDLES, March 17.—The effect of the strike has caused an order for all the men employed in the shops to be suspended until further orders. The order throws out of employment at this place about 100 machinists, blacksmiths and laborers.

THE MAILS.

The Santa Fe Company Declines to Allow Mail Cars to Run.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A dispatch from Washington says it is rumored there that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has refused to allow the striking engineers to haul United States mail cars unless they also haul passenger and express cars. Vice-President Smith virtually admitted it was true. He said the contract with the Government called on the road to carry mail in passenger trains, and that they would comply with the requirements of the contract.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), March 17.—The road refuses to furnish anything for carrying the mail, except a box car, and the mail clerks refuse to go out with it, saying that it is impossible for them to handle the mail in a car with no convenience. The postmaster has referred the matter to the department, but as his dispatch was sent after business, probably no answer will be received till Monday, and in the meantime no mail will go from this point.

THE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Postmaster General Dickinson having had his attention called to dispatches from Chicago quoting the Vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road to the effect that the contract of the road provides that mails shall be carried on their passenger trains, and that the Santa Fé Company so holds, says: "The department directed the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Chicago to suggest to both sides in every one of these controversies that good citizenship and patriotic duty required them to meet on this fraction of common ground, the regular and usual movements of mails, and this without going into the question of the right or power of the Government in the matter. Every engineer and fireman promptly and cheerfully acquiesced, and placed at the service of the companies or Government all the force needed. The companies all acquiesced in the sentiment with the exception of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, whose engineers and firemen, have not only offered, but urged, that they be permitted to serve the mails and serve them as regularly and promptly as usual. The management of the road are under contract to do the service, but say the mails shall not be forwarded unless their other business is also. They claim extra compensation for doing what they are by contract and by duty bound to do, and when help is offered to do it, of course there is no means for extra compensation, and the head of the department who contracted to pay would be impeachable for incurring obligations in excess of appropriations. The company knows this, and their demand is not in good faith. The sovereign prerogative of the eminent domain has been handed over to these corporations by the State, on the ground of public necessity, and other vast public aid has been given them, and it would be well to ascertain where there is anything in the law making the railroads postroads, or anything as to its duty of obligations to the public in return for the grant of governmental powers and subsidies. The effort which is made on the part of this company to compel the Government to take other than Government business or to force it to officially ask, urge or endeavor to utilize the patriotic offers of men to engage in other than Government service, will not succeed. The engineers and firemen offer to take out mails, and the company has no right, in view of the demands of the whole country, which is interested, to interject a requirement to carry their other business. The attitude of the company is understood by the country, and the responsibility for the consequences rests solely with it. I am cognizant of the rulings and decisions which have been made during the past 12 years, and of the power of the Government over the railroads in such cases."

VARIOUS ROADS.

Central Iowa Engineers Refuse to Handle "Q" Cars.

MARSHALLTOWN (Iowa), March 17.—The Central Iowa engineers' refusal to handle Burlington cars today resulted in a complete tie-up of all the freight traffic on the 500 miles of the road in Iowa and Illinois.

ON THE FT. SCOTT ROAD.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—On the Ft. Scott road everything moves smoothly, and there is no indication of trouble anywhere. Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific officials say they anticipate no trouble, and have made no arrangements looking toward a strike.

Chairman Hotchkins of the Gulf Grievance Committee was very non-committal in regard to matters under his jurisdiction, but stated that no strike had been ordered yet on the Gulf.

A STRIKE PREVENTED.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—There will be no strike of the engineers on the St. Paul and Minneapolis and Dayton Railway. A conference was held this evening between General Manager Manvil and the Grievance Committe of the road, and all differences were amicably settled.

THE "Q" CARS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Palestine says: A number of Burlington and Quincy cars have been sidetracked here, which the Missouri Pacific engineer have refused to haul.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is announced to take place at Seymour, Ind., tomorrow, to confer on matters concerning the strike.

THE MANITOBA ROAD.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), March 17.—The switch engineers on the Manitoba road struck on account of "Q" cars, and it is said the engineers will walk out tomorrow.

EFFORTS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Chairman Hoge and President Perkins Have an Interview.

CHICAGO, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Statements were printed here today to the effect that Chairman Hoge of the Burlington Grievance Committee had called on President Perkins and told him that the strikers were willing to go back to work on the old terms if he would promise to consider the schedule of wages later. Chief Arthur says the truth of the matter is that Hoge called on Perkins to see if some settlement could not be made. After some discussion, Perkins said he was willing to pay the same rates as paid by the other roads, but they could not agree on a question of taking all the strikers back, and the conference came to an end. Arthur said this showed that the engineers were willing and desirous of setling the difficulty, and that they were making every honorable effort to that end. He added: "The last interview Mr. Hoge had with General Manager Stone before I was called here, shows the conciliatory spirit of Stone. Mr. Hoge said to him that he came with full power to settle the difficulty and avert a strike. As Mr. Hoge finished Mr. Stone jumped to his feet and exclaimed, 'Strike and be d—d,' with that the interview [illegible] here."

EASTERN ROADS [illegible]

CHICAGO, March [illegible] Press.] The [illegible] tees of the eastern [illegible] tering Chicago [illegible] Monday. As [illegible] the eastern men [illegible] position. They [illegible] freight cars, [illegible] western roads, [illegible] but cannot get [illegible] organization. [illegible] tees have taken [illegible] allow to be made [illegible]

In addition [illegible] and firemen who [illegible] yesterday, three [illegible] today, claiming [illegible] treatment by the "Q" [illegible]

DUNDY'S [illegible]

The Engineers [illegible] to Refuse to [illegible]

OMAHA, March 17.—[illegible] Press.] Judge Dundy [illegible] District Court today [illegible] in the Union Pacific [illegible] substance the Court [illegible] gineers on the Union Pacific [illegible] to quit work when [illegible] right to enter into [illegible] concerted action [illegible] without engineers, [illegible] conspiracy is to [illegible] road from exchanging [illegible] lington, as by the Interstate [illegible] it is required to do. [illegible] gineers the right to [illegible] ton cars, and such a [illegible] them to imprisonment. [illegible] is the creation of Congress [illegible] distinctly enacted that [illegible] and operatives [illegible] with and handle the [illegible] lines, and the Interstate [illegible] iterates this for all roads [illegible] will be signed on Monday.

ST. PATRICK'S [illegible]

The Celebration [illegible] New York [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[illegible] day passed off very quietly. [illegible] parade, but exercises [illegible] Grand Opera-house [illegible] ceeds going to the [illegible] charitable institution [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 17.—[illegible] condition of the streets [illegible] Patrick's day parades [illegible] of New York and vicinity [illegible] though with diminished [illegible]

LONDON, March 17.—St. [illegible] was observed to a greater [illegible] today. Sprigs of shamrock [illegible] everywhere. The police [illegible] precautions in Ireland, [illegible] searching houses in Derry [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PAVILION.—The [illegible] seem to have deserted [illegible] past week, and to have [illegible] selves upon the operatic [illegible] Pyke Company at the Pavilion. [illegible] there are many persons who [illegible] thing cannot be good if it is [illegible] many more who embrace the [illegible] offered to listen to good [illegible] price of a reserved seat [illegible] whole family can be entertained [illegible] of a single admission to [illegible] shows. The Pyke Company [illegible] scientious work, and deserve [illegible] measure of success they are [illegible]

The building in which they [illegible] severe test of their attractive [illegible] requires so large a number [illegible] give it the appearance of being [illegible] filled. That it has been so [illegible] audiences numbering among them [illegible] our most fastidious and cultured [illegible] is an evidence of the merit of [illegible] formances.

During the past week there [illegible] been presented, *Black Mantle*, *Methusalem* and *The Beggar Student*, [illegible] last named has been the [illegible] the whole season. Mr. Pyke [illegible] sufficiently recovered from [illegible] appears in the title role, [illegible] fine voice and easy stage presence [illegible] making the whole performance [illegible] added smoothness. The size of [illegible] gives ample room for the evolutions [illegible] well-drilled chorus, and the [illegible] leaux are exceedingly well [illegible] effective. Notably, the finale of [illegible] this pretty opera is worked up [illegible] and brings the curtain down to [illegible] of applause. The martial ring of [illegible] instruments introduced on the stage [illegible] finely with the excellent orchestra [illegible] front, and the effect is deserving [illegible] quick recognition it receives at [illegible] of the audience.

Miss Winston shows a remarkable [illegible] tility in her impersonations. [illegible] ing her as a gay cavalier [illegible] imagine that she could so [illegible] an audience as a skittish girl of [illegible] high tribute to her powers [illegible] that she is able to make this [illegible] without any apparent effort, and [illegible] taste. Miss Manfred appears [illegible] advantage in this opera [illegible] assumes is well within her [illegible] does more than justice to the [illegible] to her part. Her bridal costume [illegible] second act is a marvel of [illegible]

It is a pity that Greenbaum [illegible] to do in the part of the jailer [illegible] bass has only one good chance [illegible] and in that he makes the [illegible] for more. De Lange and [illegible] well suited in their parts, and [illegible] "topical song" introduced [illegible] brings down the house. [illegible] be omitted of the fiery [illegible] in number, who are often [illegible] have much to do. They are [illegible] see the "little curly-headed [illegible] miniature statue of Mars, [illegible] than the whole price of admission.

The *Beggar Student* is to be [illegible] night.

MEN AND WOMEN OF [illegible]

Ex-Sheriff Gard of Los Angeles [illegible] Francisco.

Bishop R. K. Dunlap of New [illegible] Arizona is dead.

Judge C. M. Ross of Los [illegible] the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Harry J. W. Dam, formerly [illegible] tary of Gov. Stoneman, is [illegible]

Thomas B. Robertson, a [illegible] man of Santa Ana, died [illegible] weighed over 400 pounds.

Rev. E. Sargent, who has [illegible] pulpit at the Campbellite Church [illegible] for some time past, left last [illegible] tana.

Immortality.

This was among the last [illegible] written by Mr. Alcott:

Welcome the tribute [illegible]
From youth's exchequer [illegible]
What ample pension [illegible]
To gild with glory [illegible]
Whilst o'er time's track [illegible]
wheels.
Then heaven's gate [illegible]
Of life receiving [illegible]
High privilege [illegible]
Life were but ashes [illegible]
If no fair future [illegible]
No gate swung open [illegible]
Were all [illegible]
soul—
Ah, dead to all life [illegible]
If youth survive not [illegible]

Let There Be [illegible]

[Riverside [illegible]]

The Board of City Trustees [illegible] granted a franchise [illegible] Works to erect poles [illegible] has been many [illegible] city has never been [illegible] cipal of which was [illegible] were not completed [illegible] has now been done [illegible] is now in working [illegible] up, the wires [illegible] days, and the company [illegible] light. The balance [illegible] with the city. [illegible]

[illegible]

One year from [illegible]
Who will be [illegible]

Who in the [illegible]
Who will [illegible]

Who will [illegible]
Who will [illegible]

Coast in the Union. He said: "Had those States gone out the Union would surely have perished. Now, the debt must be paid by the people at non-competitive points, and there were but a few of these left. If this tax was put upon the road it must be paid by the people of a small portion of the country, and there would," he assured the committee, "be trouble. Twenty-four months would not elapse before these people would be here, and they would be heard."

The committee adjourned to a week from next Monday, when Mr. Haymond will conclude his argument.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Authors' Readings in Aid of the International Copyright.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The first of the authors' readings in aid of the international copyright was given this afternoon in the Congregational Church in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Mrs. Cleveland occupied a pew in company with Mrs. Lamont and Miss Willard. She has taken a deep interest in the project, and expects to attend the second reading, on Monday evening, accompanied by the President. Col. John Hay, Hon. George Bancroft, Senator and Mrs. Chace, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Hearst and other well-known people were also present. The readers were Mark Twain, R. W. Gilder, Dr. Edward Eggleston, J. Whitcomb Riley, Col. Thomas Knox and W. D. Howells. Tonight Mrs. Senator Hearst gives a reception in honor of the authors.

THE MILLS BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee today passed upon the remaining internal revenue sections of the Mills Bill, and began to consider the part merely relating to the tariff.

The committee made little progress, not being able to pass beyond the first paragraph of the free list, relating to lumber. Secretary Fairchild's letter touching the computations made respecting the effect of the bill on the revenue was the subject of the controversy. The minority members held that the Secretary's letter was merely a confirmation of the arithmetical calculations made by the Democratic members, and in no way assumed to declare that he expected a reduction would actually be effected.

The first of the evening sessions began tonight. It was not entirely harmonious. The Republican members assumed the offensive from the start with a proposition that the Democratic majority should furnish a reason for each of the changes proposed in the tariff. The Democrats replied by a refusal to comply with the request, declaring it was not made in good faith, but only as a part of a plan to delay action on the bill. The proceedings ran roughly until the adjournment, when salt, the second item in the bill, had been included in the free list by a party vote.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] *House.*—The following bills were reported and placed on the calendar: To provide certain arms, ammunitions and equipage for the use of the militia of Oregon; granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars between 1823 and 1842; to provide for an Indian school at Carson, Nev.

A resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to return to the use of the terra cotta-colored 2-cent stamp was reported adversely.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. O'Neill of Missouri called up the resolution assigning March 20th and 21st, April 18th and May 16th for the consideration of labor bills. He said the Labor Committee had been allowed but seven minutes during the entire session of the preceding Congress and that labor bills had been throttled.

Mr. Mills said the resolution ought to make exception for appropriation and revenue bills.

Mr. O'Neill replied that the cause of labor was as important as either of those matters.

Mr. Holman appealed to the gentleman to provide that the order should not interfere will bills to secure public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. O'Neill refused to allow any interference with the order.

Mr. Mills moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules to report next Monday.

The House, by a vote of 182 to 55, refused to refer the resolution.

Mr. O'Neill then moved the previous question, upon which the ayes and nays were taken, resulting as follows: Ayes, 207; nays, 21.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas moved to reconsider the vote, and, the morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until next Monday.

Mr. Taulbe of Kentucky asked leave to offer for reference a resolution for the appointment of a commission of seven members, to inquire into the condition of the civil service in all the departments and branches of the Government, and what beneficial results, if any, have inured to the civil service of the Government by reason of said act.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio objected and the House adjourned.

THE LATE STORM.

Reports of Disasters Along the Coast Still Coming In.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Definite news of the destruction of vessels, property and loss of life on the lower Chesapeake is beginning to come in. In the Annamessex River an unknown schooner has been found, with a crew of six men, frozen stiff. In Muddy Creek a number of oyster dredgers are known to have perished. The schooner Eastern Light lost four of her crew. The schooner Joseph Allen also lost four. It is impossible as yet to estimate the full damage of the storm upon the Chesapeake, but from data at hand it is evident that between 100 and 200 vessels were either cast ashore or sunk. From 30 to 40 were wrecked, and probably 30 people drowned. Most of the vessels were oyster schooners.

Inundations of the lowlands of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia caused great loss. On the eastern shore people were obliged to live in attics, and in one region vessels were carried 500 feet inland.

THE BLIZZARD AT SEA.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamer Sowana arrived from the West Indies today. She met the blizzard at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and got out of it on the afternoon of the 14th. On the latter date, between 8 a.m. and noon the steamer passed close to several water-spouts.

Traffic over the cable telegraph lines is much improved today. Hopes are entertained that full communication with Europe will be resumed from this side early next week.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

WATERBURY (Ct.), March 17.—The body of Mrs. John McGee was found in a snowdrift, at Ansonia, this morning, frozen to death.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, March 17.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 51; at 12:07 p.m., 64; at 7:07 p.m., 57. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.97, 29.95, 29.93. Mamimum temperature, 67; minimum temperature, 49. Weather, fair.

Fast Horse Purchased.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), March 17.—Samuel Gamble of San Francisco has purchased from Percy Talbot the bay mare Silver Ore, 6 years old, by Alcyone, dam by Mambrino, for $6000.

Committed Suicide.

SALEM, March 17.—This afternoon an unknown man committed suicide by leaping from a high bridge spanning the Willamette River into the stream.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $1,475,000. The banks now hold $9,392,000 in excess of the rule.

Drowned in a Tub.

FRESNO, March 17.—Maggie Crow, a 2-year-old child, fell from the steps at the rear of a house last night into a tub of water and was drowned.

FREDERICK'S HEALTH

The New Kaiser Believed to Be Doomed.

At Work, with the Knowledge That He Can Live but a Short Time.

Newspaper Comment on Emperor Frederick's Proclamation.

General Foreign Notes—Boulanger and the French Government—President Carnot to Visit Brussels—The Snow Blockade in Scotland.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, March 17.—[Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.] The authorities, both military and municipal, are unanimously congratulated by the press upon the circumstance that after one of the greatest public pageants ever seen, there is no record of accidents. The intense anxiety over the condition of Emperor Frederick already overpowers the impression of yesterday's sombre magnificence. In the highest official circles the question asked is not what the Emperor's policy may be, but how long he will live to disclose any policy. A wanton gossip attributes his intentions to change the personnel of the Government in opposition to Prince Bismarck. In reality, so far as the Emperor has yet done anything, he has simply confirmed the official status everywhere. There is nothing to indicate any material change in the government, or external or internal policy of Prince Bismarck. The Emperor, though

ABLE TO WORK

continuously for several hours, works under a knowledge of his own sentence of death, and that his doom is so near that it would be folly to try to modify the policy of his predecessor. His only daily consultations are with trusted friends of the Chancellor. The official audiences fixed for today were postponed on account of the Emperor's absorption in the preparation of State documents. He is interested in working against the advice of his physicians. In reply to their remonstrances, he is reported to have said: "My time does not belong to me; I cannot take time."

The Cologne Gazette, in commenting upon the Emperor's order under a consciousness of his approaching death, calls him a martyr in the highest sense of the word, and says: "A hero unflinching on the field of battle, he is still a great hero in doing his utmost duty while facing the inevitable result of his dreadful malady."

The latest *Reich Anzeiger* bulletin says: "Despite the excitement of the past few days, the Emperor is free from fever, and no complications have made their appearance."

FREDERICK'S PROCLAMATION.

A further discussion of the proclamation shows the confused diversity of its reading. The Conservative press refuses to interpret the passage as disavowing the service of Bismarck's social and economic projects.

The Progressive journals take the same passage as indicating clearly the profound sympathy between the social policies of the Chancellor and the Emperor. With reference to the rights of the Reichstag, according to the Progressive press, the proclamation marks the determination of the Emperor to respect the voice of the people as expressed by their representatives.

Conservative and National Liberal papers consider the tenor of the proclamation as a mortal blow to the hopes of the Progressive party, who expected a declaration in favor of a parliamentary régime. Every one concurs in sympathetic criticism of the proclamation.

A SATISFACTORY NIGHT.

BERLIN, March 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Emperor Frederick passed a satisfactory night, notwithstanding the exciting events of yesterday. This morning the Emperor and Empress received their daughters and granddaughter, Princess Feodora. The Empress afterward accompanied them to the mausoleum, where they will spend some time in silent prayer. Before leaving they placed fresh flowers upon the coffin.

A royal message, which will be presented to the Landtag on Monday, expresses the King's regret that his health prevents his taking the oath in person, and suggests that the House consider the message, which is countersigned by his Minister, as equivalent to a constitutional oath. As soon as his health is sufficiently improved, the King will take the oath in the form prescribed by law.

THE EMPEROR'S THANKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—The Sultan gave an audience today to M. Radowitz, the German ambassador, who handed to His Majesty a note from the Emperor, expressing thanks for the congratulatory message sent the Emperor.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Italy's Position in the Alliance Defended.

ROME, March 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Sig. Crispi, the Prime Minister, in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on foreign affairs, defended the alliances. He declared that he had maintained that Italy ought to act in unison with Germany and Austria upon European questions, and with England on all marintine questions. War would never be provoked by Italy or Germany. There was nothing more to be desired. Austria ought to uphold Italy and aid her in organizing her internal affairs. Italy could not exhibit toward France a greater degree of friendship than she now manifested.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD KAISER.

VIENNA, March 17.—The Thirty-fourth Regiment has been christened the William Regiment as a memorial of the Emperor's friendship for the late Emperor of Germany. Emperor Frederick has been appointed an honorary colonel of the Tenth Hussars. The Twentieth Regiment has been christened the Frederick Regiment in honor of Empereror Frederick, and the Seventh Hussars the Prince William Regiment in honor of the German Crown Prince.

BOULANGER'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, March 17.—The Government has decided to take no further proceedings against Gen. Boulanger for visiting Paris without orders. Gen. Warnet will succeed to his command.

Gen. Boulanger and Deputies Herrisse and La Murre arrived in Paris at 5 o'clock this morning. The arrival was the occasion of no incident of note.

MINISTER BELL'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Bell, United States Minister to Holland, who is now in London, has received a dispatch saying his resignation has been accepted, and takes effect, March 1. A pressure of private business causes his return home. The Dutch papers express regret at the Minister's departure.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

LONDON, March 17.—The snow blockade has been raised in the north of England, but it still exists in Scotland. Trains are rnnning on regular time now.

MINISTER OF WAR.

VIENNA, March 17.—Baron Bauer has been appointed to succeed Count Bylandt Rheydt as Imperial Minister of War.

CARNOT TO VISIT BRUSSELS.

PARIS, March 17.—President Carnot has cordially accepted the invitation of King Leopold of Belgium to visit Brussels.

Growth of a Century.

The colony of New South Wales, which has just celebrated its centenary, has over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 2140 miles of railway, 20,000 miles of telegraph wires, nearly 40,000,000 sheep, 1,250,000 cattle and 362,000 horses. In 1886 over $36,000,000 worth of wool were exported, and the annual mineral production is about $15,000,000.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has had the good-will of the public, and at all times had generous treatment from the press of the land. But there is no mistaking the fact that if they persist in deranging all the business of the country and bringing disaster to commerce at the opening of the year's business they will be held to a strict accountability.

Two years ago the Knights of Labor of Troy, N. Y., bought the old State Armory in that city for $13,000, paying $5500 down. Last year they were unable to raise the annual installment due on the balance, and the State has consequently resumed possession of the building. This is another of the many indications of the gradual collapse of the great labor order in this region, which not long ago was deemed invincible.

Fifteen thousand dollars is a good deal of money for the people of the Nation to pay in order that Mr. Cleveland may have a skilled, "fine worker" at his elbow in Washington to wring contributions out of office-holders. That is what Public Printer Benedict is said to have cost above his salary on account of the botched jobs for which he has been responsible. The American people are proverbially patient, but they will not forget Benedict when they cast up their reckoning against his party next November.

Warner Miller pointed out a significant circumstance when he said that it would puzzle an American to pronounce the names which appear on the signs of the majority of importing houses in New York city. These New York importers, who have made the metropolis a very hotbed of free trade, and whose influence and money do so much to keep the breath of life in the free-trade movement in this country, are foreigners almost to a man. By scandalous methods of undervaluations they are now defrauding the tariff which they seek to destroy, and the very money which they lavish on the free-trade cause is, in many instances, the spoils of their evasions of the customs laws. These shrewd and scheming foreign-born importers must many a time laugh in their sleeves at the gullibility of that portion of the American press and people which blindly does their bidding.

Negia Villa is separated from the Soldiers' Home grounds by Pacific avenue, 100 feet wide. Has a grand view of the Home grounds. Two railroads, prospects of the electric railroad. abundance of water piped on the tract. Work has commenced on the Soldiers' Home grounds. Call for maps at the office, 44 North Spring street, E. E. Hall secretary, and of Cuddy & McCuddy, 16 South Spring street.

Overlooking the Valley.

Sierra Madre lies high on the foothills and enjoys the finest outlook in the valley, from the mountain to the ocean. Its soil is unsurpassed for the orange, lemon, etc. The town boasts a fine library building and a bank has been organized. Don't fail to go on the excursion Wednesday, March 21st.

A Special Opportunity.

110 acres of land, almost adjoining Los Angeles city limits, can be bought at a great bargain; $450 per acre; will take some good eastern property on first payment, and will make easy terms on deferred payments. For particulars, apply to E. W. Reid, 8 North Spring street, upstairs.

Wanted.

All to come to the grand auction sale of Turkish rugs, etc., at 11 a.m., 140 South Main street, Friday and Saturday. Quinette & Rhoades, auctioneers.

Long Credit Auction City Lots.

Diamond-street tract, Monday, 19th, 2 p.m. Free ride from terminus Temple-street cable.

Notary Public and Commissioner

For New York and Arizona. G. A. Dobinson, 134 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

Sierra Madre

Excursion, Wednesday, March 21st.

Short Bros. have removed to their new store 22 West Third street.

Medical.

They Said I Would Die.

Doctors said that I could not recover from a cough which resulted from catarrh settling upon the lungs. The cough was sometimes dry and hacking, and at others loose, the expectoration being yellow, copious and often blood streaked, and frequently the hemorrhage would be profuse. The least exertion would put me out of breath. My chest would sometimes be merely sore in different parts, and at other times the pain would be excruciating. My stomach was disordered, there being great flatulence and distress after eating, and I became very much reduced in flesh. I was also often troubled with diarrhea and night-sweats. After being in this condition for five years I put myself under the care of Dr. W. N. Davis, of whose success I had so frequently heard, and began to improve almost immediately. Now I have regainad my lost flesh, all the distressing symptoms above have disappeared, and I am very thankful for what the Doctor has done for me. Hoping that others may profit by my experience leads me to make my case known to the public.

H. G. CARSWELL,
Corner Temple st. and Grand ave.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

The above is but one of over 600 testimonials I have on file in my office. Hereafter every week I will publish new ones, not of persons in outlandish localities, but parties well known in your own city. Some blame physicians for advertising, but the merchant advertises his business and the church its services. If the church advertises how to save the soul, why is not a physician justified in telling how to save the body? I have made a life-long study of a few diseases, which the physician who has a mere smattering of the thousand ills which flesh is heir to, claims to be incurable. But are such diseases incurable? If you doubt me, ask the 600 in Los Angeles whose names I will give you if catarrh, throat diseases and dyspepsia are curable, and if consumption, even where one lung is almost gone, can be arrested? Since I can cure these diseases which are filling our cemeteries with consumptive forms, I would be culpable if I did not make it known to the public. If I claim abilities which I do not possess and you do not expose me, you are as guilty as I. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are suffering from so-called incurable diseases to call and investigate. My motto is "Candor." If I can not cure you I will not treat you. Office hours: from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m. W. N. DAVIS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O., 45½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Real Estate.

THE HOTEL
—AT—
BROAD ACRES
Is Now Open for Guests.
ONLY 33 LARGE LOTS LEFT
AT $150 EACH.
Payments, $15 per month. No Interest.
Near Redondo Beach.
FRANK McCOYE, 23 N. SPRING ST.

Unclassified.

Shafer Brothers
BAZAAR.
136 S. Spring st.
New Goods! New Styles! Complete line of STATIONERY, NOVELTIES and FANCY GOODS.
Croquette Sets, Lawn Tennis, Hammocks, Base-ball Goods, Cutlery, Bird Cages, Ladies' Purses, Ladies' Satchels, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Picture Frames.
TOYS, ETC.,
25 per cent. less than any other store in town.

Real Estate.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AND BLOCKS
—IN THE TOWN OF—
BUTLER,
—IN THE COUNTY OF FRESNO, TO TAKE PLACE ON—
Wednesday, March 21st, at 10:30 a.m.

Butler is located on the Fresno Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, five miles east of Fresno. It is in the center of the great raisin and wine district, being a portion of the famous Butler Vineyard, and will be the shipping point for all the large vineyards in that section.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Good on all Regular Trains to Fresno.

—ROUND-TRIP TICKETS FROM—

SAN FRANCISCO—Leaving at 9:30 a.m., March 20th, good to return until 23d, $7.
SACRAMENTO—Leaving at 11:20 a.m., March 20th, good to return until 23d, $5.70.
SAN JOSE—Leaving at 8:40 a.m., March 20th, good to return until 23d, $7.
STOCKTON—Leaving at 1:10 p.m., March 20th, good to return until 23d, $4.10.
LATHROP—Leaving at 1:50 p.m., March 20th, good to return until 23d, $3.80.
MERCED—Leaving at 4:17 p.m., March 20th, good to return until 22d, $1.85.
TULARE—Leaving at 11 a.m., March 20th, good to return until 22d, $1.50.
LOS ANGELES—Leaving at 10:30 p.m., March 19th, good to return until 23d, $9.20.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN of four coaches will leave Fresno at 9 o'clock a.m. on March 21st, and will be run between Fresno and Butler during the day, as the comfort and convenience of the excursionists may demand during the sale.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash at time of purchase; balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest on the unpaid portions at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

For maps and further particulars address F. S. DOUTY, Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, or A. B. BUTLER, Fresno.

J. M. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

—BEAUTIFUL—
RICHFIELD!
The Great California Central R. R. Junction City.
$1.30—PAYS ALL EXPENSE TO SEE THE TRACT—$1.30
Ready at Last! Come Quick and Select Lots With Fine Houses!
$50, $100, $150, $200, EACH
Monthly and Quarterly Payments. No Interest.
Acres, with Water Piped, $100, $150, $200 and $250.
Overlooks the great Oil Wells, the Ocean, Anaheim, Orange, Yorba, Fullerton Carlton, Whittier, and numberless other towns that must come to our railroad junction. Water to every lot or acre on the tract.
—EXCURSIONS WEEKLY.—
GEO. O. FORD, 101 Temple Block,
Cor. Main and Market Sts.
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

SANTA MONICA HEIGHTS!
A CHANCE IN A LIFETIME!
To Get a Beautiful Home by the Seashore Cheap.
LOTS SELLING FROM $200 AND UPWARD.

Large size, the smallest being 50x150 feet, having all the attractions of a summer resort, including reservation for Soldiers' Home. Water in abundance. Valuable cable road franchise and projected line of County Railroad and A. P. R. R.

The ground having a gradual slope, each lot has an unobstructed view of the ocean. Choose your lots before the best are taken. Carriages will convey parties from Santa Monica to the Heights free of charge, commencing MARCH 17TH, on arrival of morning train.

T. E. ROWAN, GENERAL AGENT,
114 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Unclassified.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS!
To accommodate our patrons we have established an agency for our Cement Chimneys with HOWE BROS., corner Sixth and Spring.
Stowell Cement Pipe Co.

Real Estate.

HAYES.

3 cottages on Eleventh st., 6 rooms, bath and pantry, nicely finished; terms, one-fifth cash, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, each $3100.
7-room house, Myrtle ave., $1700.
6-room house, clean side Flower st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh, $9500.
9 room house, modern improvements, Ninth st., $6800.
7-room house, Kinney st., near Main, $4500.
2 fine 9-room houses on Flower st., on easy terms, each $9000.
Houses, in all parts of the city, from $800 to $45,000.
Lots in University tract, from $1050 to $1800.
50x150, Harvey tract, very cheap, $2000.
50x150, Rouland st., near Figueroa, $2000.
70 feet on Fort st., near Second, foot, $950.
50x155, Flower st., only $3050.
54x155, Hope st, only $3100.
60x160, clean side Hope st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh, $5750.
60x160, Hope st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh, $4500.
Lots in Foreman tract, $1800 to $2700.
5 x150, Boston st., big buy, $2000.
50x150, Montreal st., bargain, $2100.
2 lots, Hinton ave., fine view, worth $4000, $3000.
Lot on Beaudry ave., only $1050.
Lot in Urmston tract, take it, $500.
65 feet on Hill st., close in, foot, $175.
Lot on Brooklyn ave., near Grand, $1250.
30x160, Hill st., near Second, cheap, $13,000.
50x117, Fairmount tract, $2000.
50x125, Montague tract, $1300.
105x176, clean side Rouland, $3300.
60x169, on Main, near Eleventh, $15,000.
50x155, Flower st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth, $3500.

O. P. & J. E. HAYES,
124 West First street.

Unclassified.

GOLD WATCHES!
SILVER WATCHES!
Diamond-set Cases.
Elegant Gold Cases.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Low Prices. Good Watches.
MONTGOMERY BROS,
18 North Spring Street.

AMONG THE GITANOS.

VISIT TO A GYPSY CAMP IN THE CUBAN MOUNTAINS.

Preparations for Supper—A Gypsy Menu—Hospitality of the Tawny Crew—A Ride Through the Mountains.

[Correspondence Washington Star.]

If ever in any land gypsies may be said to have duties, I am sure they were wholly set aside during my three days' sojourn in the Gitanos camp, near Luyano.

As it was along in the afternoon when I arrived with Ignacio, not much time elapsed before the evening meal was ready. Though the rule among gypsies is that one must take pot luck as to food with them, I could plainly see that some little effort at extra preparation was being made. This was not so unexpectedly extravagant as among many of the richer American gypsies, where I have eaten upon table service hammered out of solid silver at a cost of many hundreds of dollars, but it was at least curiously striking indeed. A solid plank of roughly hewn mahogany twelve feet long, two in width, and fully three inches thick, formed our table. Upon this was spread a cloth of rich crimson texture, interwoven with gold and silver threads, bearing a suspicious resemblance to a pilfered cardinal's robe. At one end stood a gorgeous spray of peacock's feathers, and set awkwardly upon the other was one of those hideous Spanish pellejos, or entire wild boar skins, filled with wine drawn at a spigot in its savage mouth. This fierce and suggestive arrangement remained during my entire visit. Besides these queer ornamentations some odd vessels and relics were brought into requisition in my honor. One or two silver tankards of great weight and age made their appearance. A silver bowl that would hold a gallon was set in the table's center. For plates, polished brass and pewter dishes of every imaginable design did service. Dirks and little machetes were placed about for knives. There were no forks, and the spoons were of pewter and of horn, shining like amber with their generations of absorbed grease. To complete the decoration of the festive board, which I warrant would have made due impression anywhere, the sly rogues, who had no more religion of any sort than their demure and pugnacious goats, had brought from some secret hiding-place a silver candlestick upon which was wrought a wondrous crucifix—a naked cross, with a lamb at its foot, sure proof of its being at least ten centuries old—in which sacrilegiously burned a lighted taper. This deference to my possible religious predelictions was simply a gypsy trick, which I soon put an end to here, characteristic of the universal gypsy race. They are godless. But they are quick in any land to conform to any faith with sufficient dextrous seeming to pass inspection in emergencies, a trait not wholly confined to the Romany.

The meal was a dismally sober one, despite my best efforts. The first flush of cheery recognition having passed, I knew the tawny crew were mentally wondering about the real motive of my quest. The food itself was good enough for any hungry body, though one might rationally hope to never eat worse. It consisted of ajiaco, or Cuban all-sorts, rice, green and ripe roasted plantains, or bananas, boiled sweet potatoes and tassajo de puerca, or barbecued pork, roasted and smoked with guava leaves over live embers; and Ignacio's entire family of 14, including 12 daughters, ranging from a niña mite at its stout old mother's breast, past hoydenish vixens in their early teens, to maidens whose forms and faces would have set an artist wild with delight, kept me good funereal company, until the old boar's skin began to look gaunt from repeated attentions. Their spirits rose as the boar's back fell; and by the time the stars had come and the supper was gone we were all on a friendly footing again. But I knew gypsies too well to force terms of geniality. I pleaded weariness and went to my tent. Here and there the lights began to peep out in the cañon. Now and then I caught sounds of chatting and laughter. The honest human tone of reassurance had come. And so I fell asleep on that my first night in a genuine Spanish gypsy camp, as sure of a pleasant morrow as though a born rom, rajah or road lord among these pilgriming sons and daughters of the Orient.

I was on my feet and about with the first of the Gitános the next morning, and there was a pleasant word and smile for me everywhere. I soon won all the little folks of the band with small coin; and th re are no fathers and mothers of any race who will not warm to one who can quickly gain the affections of their children. So, too, by some little dexterity among the horses, donkeys, and goats, which I had well learned in my wanderings among the gypsies of other lands, I appealed directly to the respect of the quick-witted young men of the band. And if ever you go a-gypsying this is not a bad thing to know. These supple fellows have keen eyes and as quick knuckles. They have their sweethearts, too, their *rackles* as they call them in Romany, and if one desires a sound pate, there is a good fortune in making love to the youths, rather than the witching maidens, of a gypsy band. Then again the Spanish gypsies are over-quick with bright little knives. So I paid due court to the young dons and donkeys, and was rewarded with a thousand "mucho gracias!" some pretty keepsakes, and after breakfast, which consisted of but black coffee and blacker pan negro, or black bread, and oranges, which I supplemented by stealthy recourse to my own pouch of sausage and cheese, to a dash on a nimble-footed jacas over the low-lying mountains, among the sitjos, over toward Jaruco way, for a donkey had strayed away and must be recovered. We passed the whole day in the saddle, undoubtedly riding 80 miles without dismounting. On our return my good fortune received happy addition by my own accidental discovery of the missing animal, which had wandered into a deserted guajiro's hut, and, though half-starved, had resolutely determined on digesting the entire palm-thatched structure before retreating from his position.

The incident was a fortunate one, but the day in the mountains was a grand one. Though not four leagues from Havana, evidence of country life was as marked and characteristic as though in the very center of the island. In every direction low hills seemed to radiate from points of vision to the horizon as wavelets from the falling of a pebble in still water, and yet the face of the country has that peculiar appearance of spreading before the beholder immeasurable reaches of prairie and savanna. Checkering all this interesting topography are seen hedges marking the confines of the closely divided holdings of the tenantry, and among these hedges are here and there found the sentinel-like palm and the quite as lonely cocoa. Always in the oddest and most uncouth locations will appear the cabins of the peasantry. As a rule they are mere huts, and an indescribable feeling of sadness comes, when the bounteousness of the soil, the gladness of the birds, the spendor of the heavens, and the glory of the sky, are contrasted with the abject insufficiency of the Cuban guajiro's, or countryman's, surroundings.

Occasionally a magnificent quinta or villa will be seen, but the sharp contrast between this and the cabin only emphasizes the painful realization. But over all hangs the delicious odor-laden air of this marvelous clime. It has the palpable quality of a presence. You breathe it as though taking food. You are silent in it, yet ever anxious to hold it as a part of yourself. It is ever sensuous, not sensual. Every passing breeze brings to you distinct aromas, and yet beyond these there is an all-pervading, never-ending odor which has become a quality of the very atmosphere itself. Could you group in your imagination at one time all the rarest and most brilliant flowers you ever beheld in park, garden or conservatory, you would not even then be able to realize what the unkempt fields of Cuba forever present to the traveler's eye. In park, enclosure, hedge and field are found the stately star of Bethlehem, with its splendid scarlet blossoms; the mignonette, here a tall tree covered with odorous blooms; the tender vinca, with its white and flamings of red; the golden southern jasmine, the scarlet hibiscus, the *galen de noche* or garland of the night, with its drooping brown blossoms bunched like our old-fashioned lilacs, and only fragrant by moonlight and starlight; the honeysuckle-like pinons, the flaming flamboyant, the star cactus, the Carolina tree; the lovely campanile, with its drooping bell-like flower; the heliotrope, honey-suckle and wild pea; the Cherokee, Marecnale Niel and cape roses and jacqueminot; the jonquil and lilies of the valley, and myriads upon myriads more of unfamiliar yet equally dazzling and delightful flora—all as common here as the daisies and dandelions starring our own green meadows in summer.

My third day among the Gitanos was one of complete good-fellowship and interchange of gypsy gossip. As well versed as are these people in the concerns of their kinds in all lands, the Spanish gypsy, something as with the Spanish Christian, knows the least of all human beings of universal human activities. This gave opportunity for conveying much knowledge to them of their brethren in Great Britain and America; and the facts regarding gypsy progress in America proved a marvel to them indeed. Like some other people they would hardly believe we have nearly two million gypsies among us. And as I traced their gradual growth and increase from their first appearance in America prior to the Revolution; pointed out how they had secretly come among the immigrants in every foreign vessel since; how they had at first been ashamed of their name and origin, but at last were learning to be proud of it; how thousands had become owners of great farms and valuable city properties; how hundreds were already advanced in professional holdings, and were occupying positions of trust as lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and even as legislators; and how, in countless instances, the road gypsies of America were veritable lords of the summer time, riding about the country in wagons more costly than an ancient king's chariot, their wonder and delight were a positive pleasure to know. It all brought every one of the 50 or 60 motley community crowding about me in group and attitude which to have faithfully caught and put on canvas would have made any artist famous. And then came in a perfect torrent all manner of questions about America. What would it cost to get there; was it as large as Cuba; was it as far away as Spain; how could they live in our awful winters; would the hated officer of the law permit dukkering (fortune telling); would they be gibbeted as in Spain for the hukni trick (a sorry game with pretended charms, where gypsies change money packages into their own pockets, instead of increasing them for their owners); were the cities as large as Havanna; was the King good to his people; were there rich fools among American men and witch tools among American women; were wine and olives and tassajo in abundance; was the money hard and silver plenty among the peasants; how would they ever learn the language; was tinkering common and dickering easy; and innumerable more, from chief to muchaco and from hag to chauvie, and the answers were caught as eagerly as a hungry beast snaps at food tossed tantalizingly to its open jaws. May my countrymen forgive me, but in these hours I fear I sowed such seed as will ripen into wholesale Spanish gypsy immigration into America; for, as confidence begets confidence, I was not long in learning some surprising facts concerning these people.

Briefly, they demonstrated that an extraordinary exodus of Gitanos from Spain has been going on during the past decade into the Spanish speaking countries, comprising the West Indies, Mexico and South America. In this, perhaps, 40,000 gypsies have come to Cuba. No recognition whatever of the fact seems to be possessed by Cuban people. But gypsies are now everywhere throughout the island, especially in cities like Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, Cientudgos, etc. Few live inland like my friends of the Luyano camp, who are sitiéres, in that they rent the lovely cañon where they abide from a Havana landlord; and through this ostensibly honest life of the guajiro are enabled to dicker with the peasantry, as well as descend upon the gay Cuban capital in all manner of guises for fortune-telling among the rich and lowly, and for general trickery and petty depredation within the narrow confines of Spanish law. In Havana they masquerade in all manner of occupations. They are among the aguadors who hawk water from door to door as in old Madrid. They are of the calm, greasy, contented cocheros sleeping in the sun upon their victoria boxes. They are in hundreds among the picturesque gadañéros, or boatmen, upon the fair bay. The dulcéros, or hawkers of sweets, know them for most patient of street merchants. Among the carretéros, with their red caps, rawhide slippers, wide linen trousers and bare breasts, are very many. Others have become servitors in the quaint old posados. Every latonéro, or tinker, here, as in our own country, can be set down as a gypsy. While over at the Plaza de Toros in Regla, and about the grander one, beneath Castillo del Principe, three-fourths of the matadors, picadors, banderilléros and chulos, as well as the ambitious hangers-on about those who butcher bulls for public delectation, are pure Romany, or are tainted with the strain of barbaric gypsy blood.

As the time neared for my departure from the Luyano camp, the attentions on the part of my dark-faced friends increased. Perforce I must visit every tent or cabin—for a few inhabited the deserted huts of the former tenantry. It was a sad thing to them that I persistently refrained from the use of wine. But they kindly drank the more. I have never seen a drunken gypsy. But these hugged the border-land closely, and the chatter and yelling from it all were deafening. Though rushed from tent to tent and cabin to cabin, there was still time for observation. With few exceptions every feature of the gypsy camp in Germany, in England, or in America was here. The tent-bow of old was here. The hooded covers were the same.

That sacred gypsy heir-loom, the crooked kettle-stick, stood by each smoldering, or blazing, fire. Pots, kettles and all utensils for cooking were more ancient, but quite the same. The voiceless dogs were here. The same sharp voices of women, melodic laughter of maidens, garrulous tones of century-old hags, and hearty, husky, brazen voices of men, were the same as in Texas, Ohio or Maine. And above all, that utter abandon in spirits and movements which render the happy, unguarded gypsy the most awkward, yet graceful, of humans, was here as I had never seen it before.

But when the night came again the whole camp seemed determined on a genuine gypsy frolic. A bit of song started in one group would be snatched away, as it were, in another quarter and borne toward the barbaric climaxes. The good humor in it all was irresistible. That night I must have shaken hands with or hugged every Gitano in the band a dozen times over. Then came feats of dancing, singing and leaping, bacchanalian enough for act-closing in the most picturesque of dramas. Through it all there was never malevolent or lascivious spirit. It was the irrepressible, uncontrolable bubbling over of happy-heartedness, and there was a tenderness and affection for the aged, the young, and the weak never elsewhere seen.

A dozen gypsy louts, dashing their sombreros aside, vied with each other in dancing the Cuban break-down. Spurred by this, the old men would now and then enter the cloud of dust and perform feats that would dislocate every joint of the average American youth. Nor were the maidens silent. Here and there by flaming fires dances that were shadow-dances indeed began. No pen can convey the matchless grace of these. Conjure all forms and expressions of physical grace you have ever beheld or imagined, and the artless movements of the Spanish gypsy maiden will convey them all. In courtesy, gliding, tripping, vaulting, genuflection, and dizzy whirl she is cat bird, Venus—as she is in her nature—in one bewildering, eloquent human. But "*El Americano Gorgio*" must be one with them all; and he was. He gave in his best baritone and with a gypsy vim and spirit which won him fame here, if never else, the best he had ever gained among American gypsies, and made the echoes ring from the cañon walls with "The night has come, the stars are out;" "Sleep, sweet, my Chauvie, sleep!" "It's Chee!—Chee! when the Bobbies come!" that wildest and most hilarious of all gypsy melodies; and never gained operatic star such fervent applause.

But all things have an end. Zapatéo, fandangó, wild and barbaric melodies, all, stilled in the late, late hours; and as the fires paled beneath the cañon palms and the flaming stars glowed with more fiery pulsations above a tawny throng, with kindly "buenos noches!" on their tongues, filed past my tent like witching shadows from a wraithful past. Shadow and sound, sense and scene, word and movement, with the faint and fainter echoes of the bandurilla, guitar and castanet threaded and thrilled through Ramany dreams that night. Then when the morning came a noble gypsy feast was spread. Those who remained behind said "Adios!" with tender tone and loving pressure of the hand, as though one of their own were going. A score of men upon ponies trailed with me through the shadowy defile of the cañon to the white calzada. Along came the raging Guines guagua, or stage, bound for the gay city. Guard, drivers and passengers scowled at me as though I were leader of a bandit band. But heedless of these, far as the hilly way would allow, I looked back with tender gaze to my Gitano friends, as they waved sash, sombrero and cane leaves as token, while their voices came floating to me over the old calzada with, "Felix viage!—felix viage! Dois le a compañe!"

SMILES.

The amended fishery treaty will call for a new school of fish.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Because we pronounce "would" wood, it does not follow that we pronounce "Gould" good.—[Harvard Lampoon.

A poet wants to know "where the fleecy clouds are woven." In the airloom, of course.—[Burlington Free Press.

No one wishes to tread on Morocco or put her under foot; we just wish to make the treaties of Morocco binding.—[Albany Journal.

The bearded woman who recently died in a Chicago dime-museum left a wife and seven children.—[Binghampton Republican.

Doubtless the Mormons are frugal, as their zealous defender, Belva A. Lockwood, declares: By careful economizing some of them have accumulated six or eight wives. —Philadelphia Press.

"Is hanging good for anything?" asks an anti-capital-punishment man. Well, dunno. They say, however, that it does take the kinks out of a rope about as well's anything.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Fogg tells of a lisping clergyman who is in much request at marriage solemnizations in his town. It is so pleasant, you know, to promise to cling to a man "for better or fer Worth."—Austin Transcript.

If Chinese smugglers can beat the Melican man out of more than $1,000,000 in three years, John Chinaman's ways are indeed dark, and his tricks are not vain. There may be room for the Hon. Denis Kearney yet.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Undress piety.—Rev. Dr. Chasuble (to only member present): I am thankful that one member of the church is not afraid to come out in rain as well as in sunshine. Mrs. Pray: Well, if it hadn't stormed I couldn't have come, for my new bonnet isn't ready.—[Puck.

Taking Notes—Capt. Hoffman: Well, I'm surprised to see you here; I had no idea you were interested in this wedding. Miss Flirtby: Neither am I; but you see I'm going to get married myself next week. I'm up in the lines, but rather rusty in the business, you know.—[Puck.

Milkman (to assistant): Jim, Mrs. Kendricks complains that the milk you left this morning didn't agree with her baby. Are you certain the milk you leave there is all from one cow? Assistant: Yes, sir; but this mornin' the well-rope broke, an' I had to use cistern water. Milkman: Well, by thunder, that baby must have a sensitive stomach!

A Case of Self-Denial—He was brought before a Texas justice on the charge of drunkenness. "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" "I don't plead at all. I deny everything." "Do you deny having been up here before?" "I should smile. Why, Judge, I deny being here right now. I deny that you are here, or ever have been here. If you catch me giving myself away, just wake me up and let me know it."—[Texas Siftings.

Anxious fears: "I feel so tired every night, John," said a farmer's wife, as she took up her darning after the day's work was done. "My bones ache, and I have fits of dizziness and no appetite; and I'm worried, too, about the heifer, John. When I was feeding the stock tonight she acted very strangely and refused to eat. I'm afraid she's going to die." "Yes," said John, with an anxious look upon his face, "I'm worried about that heifer myself."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Marion Harland says the coming woman will have her own bank account. This will be good news for the coming man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver Hendrickson of Du Quoin, Ill, who is 102 years old, says she is the oldest Methodist in America.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is now in active business harness in the Cosmopolitan Publishing Company, being its vice-president.

Congressman McKinney of New Hampshire is said to read the Bible in the original Hebrew. This is important only as tending to show that an M. C. reads the Bible at all.

Princess Louise and Lord Lorne are staying at a hotel in Naples, where they live in simple, unostentatious fashion, dining at the public table and otherwise practicing a rigid economy.

Minister Hoon, the Chinese Minister at Washington, affects gorgeous brocaded robes of snow-white satin. He is always surrounded by a bevy of women directly he appears at a reception.

Ex-President McCosh of Princeton College is now devoting himself to literary work. He is at work on a volume to be entitled "First of Fundamental Principles," which he thinks will be the most enduring of his achievements in philosophy. An effort is being made to have him write a book on personal memoirs, giving anecdotes of his experiences in Scotland, Ireland and America, and pen pictures of the famous people he has known.

Miss Leiter is said to have given the prettiest and most costly favors distributed at the german in Washington this season. They included silver filigree bon bon spoons, hand-painted satin sachets, tiny gold glove-buttoners, and dainty baskets of gilt twisted wire, lined with perfumed silk and filled with candied rose leaves and violets—these for the ladies. The gentlemen had mustache brushes with silver backs, hand-mirrors in carved frames, exquisite match-boxes of frosted silver, painted with a flower or butterfly, and sashes of watered silk.

About eight miles from the mouth of the St. John's River and on the Atlantic coast of Florida is one of the most beautiful spots in the State. The beach is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast. In this delightful place Gen. Francis E. Spinner, well known from his curious signature to United States greenbacks, has found an ideal home, and for two years and more he lived in a canvas tent on the edge of the bluffs, enjoying the balmy breezes. Recently, says the Albany Journal, he wrote to a northern friend as follows: "My health is better here than anywhere else. The salt air is a better tonic than any medicine. The ocean breezes and sulphur water keeps my system in perfect order. Fish and game abound, and the ocean challenges my admiration by day and lulls me to sleep at night. I am contented here, and why should I go away?"

The Plain Path of Duty.

Dakota man (in Boston): "I have just received a letter from a friend in Blizzardville asking me to engage a school-teacher, and I thought perhaps you——"

Boston girl (haughtily): "That will do, sir. Do you suppose any woman of culture and refinement would consent to leave Boston?"

"Blizzardville is a lively place in summer."

"No doubt. Houses painted red, yellow and green, I suppose?"

"Not all. Paint costs money."

"Thermometer goes to 20° below zero in winter, I suppose?"

"Yes, in nice weather it gets up to 20° below quite often after Christmas."

"Gets up!' Good, delightful prospect! And no theaters, operas, concerts or lectures the whole year round?"

"Well, Deacon Lunkhead generally gives us a little lecture at the Friday-evening prayer-meeting."

"And you think any woman in her senses will consent to bury herself in such a place? What became of the school-teacher you had before? Did she freeze to death or commit suicide?"

"No, indeed. She got married. They get married off so fast we can't keep our schools open."

"Oh! The poor little children mustn't be allowed to grow up in ignorance. I'll go."

Plantation Philosophy.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

It ain't de man dat is hard ter whup dat gins you de mos' trouble. It is de feller dat won't stay whupped.

It is mighty hard fur er man dat neber wuz in trouble to be yer true frien'. It takes a frost to sweeten de wild grape.

Dar is two kinds of men what tells stories. One talks ter 'muze you, de uder one talks ter 'muze hisse'f. It won't be hard fur you ter 'cide which one does de mos' talkin'.

De day w'en we fails ter think o' suthin' dat we didn't think erbout on de day befo' is wasted. W'en de time comes dat we fail ter fin' some new truth an' beauty in Natur', we has done seed all de good o' dis life dat we's gwine ter see.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

San Fernando.

SAN FERNANDO, March 17.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] There is, perhaps, no place in this broad country of ours where the weather exercises a greater influence in retarding the progress of outdoor work than here in this mountain-girded community of ours.

A facetious individual remarked to your correspondent some time ago that the principal objection that he found to California was that there were too many working days. He liked a climate where one could consistently lay off more on account of the weather. There are, in fact, so few days that are really disagreeable that any irregularity is, by common consent, an excuse for a suspension of vigorous effort.

The foregoing is offered as an explanation of the fact that but little was attempted in this aspiring town of ours during the early part of this week; but the latter part has been distinguished by unusual activity. The fields have been fairly bristling with men and farming implements during the last few days, and a new energy seems to have taken possession of everybody.

On the Porter Land and Water Company's ranch the Wallace Bros. are putting out 10 acres in oranges and other fruit trees for Mr. B. G. Warthen, and 90 acres in fruit trees for a Boston syndicate. Mr. John Burr is putting out 40 acres in orange and fig trees for Messrs. Boyd, Maybury and Shaffer and Miss Clark, all of the First National Bank, Los Angeles.

Mr. John Osborn is on the ground superintending the setting of trees on his own land, and several 10-acre tracts for other parties.

Two carloads of Orange trees for Maurice & Brownlee have arrived, and about 40 additional men will be added to their force in the next week or 10 days, to push to a speedy conclusion the setting out of the 470-acre orange tract. Owing to the personal supervision given to the packing and shipping of the trees by these gentlemen, they reached here in superb condition, and our local nurserymen say they never saw a finer lot of them.

Messrs. Andrews and Sullivan of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were out on Wednesday and took the measurement for the fence to be erected around the trees on the plaza, and the lumber is now here for the purpose.

The trees will be watered and cared for hereafter, and will doubtless lose their dejected and forsaken appearance.

It seems that nothing is valueless in the vicinity, even the gravel and boulders in the Pacoima Creek bed having been sold this week to a Los Angeles firm, which will begin shipping them to that city at once.

After many vexing delays, caused by the irregularity in the delivery of freights, the San Fernando Mission Hotel is at last open to the public.

It requires no prophetic eye to note that these changes now taking place are but the beginning of an era of development that will ere long make the San Fernando Valley the peer of any in the State. M.

Holiness College for Vineland.

VINELAND, March 16.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] There has been for some months a rivalry between Pomona, Glendora, Vineland and several other finely-situated locations for the establishment of a Holiness college. It was necessary, in order to carry the point, to donate freely, and the people in Vineland, seeing the great benefit which such an institution naturally would bring to their place, gave freely more or less, every land owner according to his means donating either land or money. Three different land owners gave 10 acres apiece, while others offered five and three acres, and several others valuable lots. The directors making the selection did not merely look after the largest donation. Their principal object was to find a location perfectly healthy, with the purest of water. Both these conditions were found in Vineland. The peculiarity of the soil is a sandy loam, with no hardpan or clay subsoil. This renders the atmosphere perfectly sweet, and even after the heaviest rain no water remains for any length of time on the surface. The water is undoubtedly the finest to be had, running underground from the San Gabriel River, a distance of three miles or more, through gravel and sand, which makes it as clear as crystal. This college is apparently the first of this class in California, if not in the United States, and is looked upon with great expectation. Already correspondence arrives from all parts of the Union for inquiry concerning the same, and in no long time will families who intend their children to benefit by such education gather around their college and make a home. It is intended to erect a building to cost about $10,000, surrounded by a park, and work will be commenced very soon. The Long Beach, Whittier and San Dimas Railroad is supposed to pass within half a mile. OPETZ.

The Wonder.

Flowers, feathers and millinery at 72 South Main street. Latest spring styles. We guarantee to sell all millinery goods at 25 per cent. less than any house in Los Angeles. We have the largest stock of flowers ever brought to the city, at prices that will surprise you. Hats pressed, 50 cents. Buckram frames, 10 cents.

Negley Villa lots are selling fast; the prices are reasonable and terms easy. The tract adjoins the Soldiers' Home grounds. Call for maps and information at the office, 44 North Spring street Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Co., E. E. Hall, secretary, and of Cuddy & McCurdy, 16 South Spring street.

Excursions

To Pomona, March 20th, 27th, and April 3d. Trains leave Southern Pacific depot at 9 a.m. and return at 5 p.m. Tickets at depot, $1. Free rides about the city.

Miss Wheeler.

Miss Bessie Wheeler has fitted up a studio in the Hollenblock block, and has some very fine work on exhibition.

Intending exhibitors at Alhambra Citrus Fair apply at once for space to F. Edward Gray, Alhambra.

Sierra Madre

Excursion, Wednesday, March 21st.

Architects.

E. F. KYSOR. JNO. A. WALLS. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
KYSOR, MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHITECTS, rooms 1, 2 and 3, No. 36 N. Spring st.

C. H. BROWN, ARCHITECT, OFFICE, 9 N. Spring st. Rooms 22 and 23, Schumacher block, Los Angeles.

J. W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT, NO. 23 S. Spring st., rooms 21 and 22, Roeder block.

CHARLES W. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, room 12, Wilson block, 24 First st.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT, Wilson block, No. 24 W. First st., room 25.

A. D. GILLESPIE, C.E., ARCHITECT, room 15, 123 N. Spring st., cor. Temple.

J. C. NEWSOM, ARCHITECT, NO. 108 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

W. O. MERITHEW, ARCHITECT, Mott block, rooms 4 and 5, 31 Main st.

LIONEL D. DEANE, ARCHITECT, room 15, 33 S. Spring st.

NORTON & CLARK, ARCHITECTS, 30 N. Spring st.

CAUKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14 N. Spring st.

Attorneys.

W. D. WADE. J. L. MURPHY.
WADE & MURPHY, ATTORNEYS at law, room 6, Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal.

ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDERSON, Attorneys at Law. Office rooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Lawyers' building, Temple st.

C. C. STEPHENS, ATTORNEY AT Law; room 19 No. 75 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

R. H. F. VARIEL, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 7 N. Spring st., room 1.

MACLEOD & DICKSON, ATTORNEYS. Law office 5½ Fort st., rooms 3 and 4.

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DRS. JOHN R. AND ROBERT W. Haynes have removed their office and residence to 829 S. Main st. Telephone 710. Office hours before 9 a.m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p.m. Dr. Francis L. Haynes remains at 121 Winston st. Office hour, 10 a.m. Telephone 607.

JAMES P. WALLACE, PHYSICIAN and surgeon. Office, 44½ S. Spring st., room 6. Hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Residence, Witmer st., four doors south of Second-st. cable line. Office and residence telephone 22.

DR. OTTO M. SCHULTZ, LATE RESIdent physician County Hospital. 263 S. Spring street. Hours, 10 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8. Telephone 491.

E. A. CLARKE, M.D. OFFICE 24 S. Spring st. Hours, 1 to 4 p.m. Residence, "The Orland," 211 W. Third st. Telephone, 353.

DR. F. F. DOLE. OFFICE CALIFORnia Bank building, room 41. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. Residence, 101 Court st.

ELIZABETH A. FOLLANSBEE, M.D. Office and residence, No. 240 S. Fort st. Hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m.

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ROBERT R. DORSEY, M.D, OFFICE at Vernondale, Los Angeles county.

Specialists.

DR. WONG HIM, THE FAMOUS PHYsician and surgeon, makes a specialty of and cures consumption, rheumatism, asthma, rupture, dropsy, catarrh; also eyes and ears, diseases of the head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, etc. All sick are invited to call at his office, No. 117 Upper Main st. P. O. Box 562.

DR. WONG, THE WELL-KNOWN AND practiced Chinese physician and surgeon, makes a specialty of all the various diseases of the body, head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, womb troubles, neuralgia, piles, etc. Consultation free. All sick are invited to attend. 125 Upper Main st. P O Box 1527.

MRS. M. F. WOODFORD, CHRISTIAN Scientist, at The Rochester, 858 Temple st. Treats successfully all diseases with mind alone; also teaches the practice of Christian science—mind-healing. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS HAS removed his office to the Hollenbeck, cor. Second and Spring sts.; special attention given to head, throat and chest diseases. Office hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays excepted.

MRS. PARKER, INDEPENDENT slatewriter, life-reading clairvoyant. Consultation on business, lawsuits, mineral specifications, love, absent friends, marriage, etc. 38 S. Spring st, room 15. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DR. W. J. OLIVER, VETERINARY surgeon and dentist, graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office, Eagle stables; entrance, 30 S. Fort. Telephone 248.

DR. Y. D. HARRINGTON MAKES A speciality of venereal and rectal diseases. Office No. 10 Court st., rooms 14 and 15.

MASSAGE TREATMENT—MME. DE GREY, 33 South Spring st., room 13.

Homeopathic Physicians.

S. S. SALISBERY, M.D., HOMEOPAthist. Office, rooms 11 and 12, Los Angeles Bank building, cor. First and Spring sts.; residence 538 S. Pearl st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.; hours at residence, till 8 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone Nos.: Office, 597; residence, 577.

A. S. SHORB, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST. Office 132 N. Main st., Mascarel block. Residence, cor. San Pedro and Adams sts. Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Telephone No 82.

J. MILLS BOAL, M.D., 39 N. SPRING st., over People's Store. Hours, 10 to 12, 1 to 3, 6 to 7:30. Residence, 347 Hill st., two doors from Fifth. Telephone No. 135.

JULIA F. BUTTON, M.D., CALIFORnia Bank building, cor. Second and Fort sts; take elevator. Diseases of ladies and children a specialty. Hours, 10 to 5. Telephone No. 776.

G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D., THE NEW treatment for lung disease, 23 S. Spring st.; hours 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8. Telephone 629.

MME. H. TYLER WILCOX, M.D., AT the Argyle, corner S. Olive and Second sts. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPAthist. Office, 355 S. Spring st. Office hours, 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

J. W. REYNOLDS, M.D., 24 S. SPRING st; day and night. Telephone 405.

Dentists.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 23 S. Spring st., rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings from $2 up; amalgam and silver fillings, $1; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas, $1; teeth extracted without gas or air, 50c; best sets of teeth from $6 to $10. By our new method of making teeth a misfit is impossible. All work guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain a specialty. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 m.

1882——ESTABLISHED——1882.
DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, DENtal rooms, No. 24 S. Spring st., Roeder block. Teeth extracted without pain; special attention paid to filling teeth and gold crowns.

NO DEATH! NO PAIN! NO GAS! No chloroform! Painless extraction, by the Dental Electric Vibrator, at STEVENS'S Dental Rooms, 18 and 19, 7 N. Spring st.

DR. E. G. CASE, DENTIST; OFFICE hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. 109 West First st., cor. Spring, opposite Nadeau Hotel.

Occulists and Aurists.

E. P. HOY, M.D., OCULIST AND AURist, late with D. Roosa and Dr. Norton of New York. Treats the eye and ear exclusively. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. 43½ N. Spring st.

DR. W. W. MURPHY, OCULIST AND Aurist, 107 S. Spring st., Hollenbeck block, Los Angeles. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. A. F. DARLING, OCULIST AND Aurist. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. McDonald block, 25 Main st.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO LADIES—LADIES' straw, chip, beaver or felt hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. Muckridge's, No. 24 Third st., between Spring and Main.

BAKER IRON WORKS, AND MACHINERY DEPOT, 140 to 164 Buena Vista st., adjoining S. P. R. R. grounds.

MRS. L. HOPKINS HAS REMOVED to South Santa Monica and can be found at the residence of Dr. J. H. Kimball.

MRS. M. S. JOHNSTON, FASHIONable dressmaker, formerly of Memphis, Tenn. 214 Temple st., Los Angeles.

Lot 8 block A, and lot 10, block B, Howard & Co's subdivision of Bliss tract, map book 12, page 42, $6500.

Anna F Bell and Nelson W Bell to H K Macomber: Undivided ½ of E 100 feet of lots 2 and 4, block 4, Olivewood, map book 7, page —, $1000.

Lyman Allen to Ella H Peabody: Lot 8, Allen tract, Pasadena, map book 11, page 20, $2450.

D Galbraith and J E Durkee to George M Murray: Lot 46, Thomas & Galbraith tract, Pasadena, map book 18, page 8, $1400.

William Hutchison to Hannah Rich: N½ of lot 3, Phillips's addition, Pomona, map book 17, page 33, $1000.

P J Droher to A R Doolittle: Lot 3, block 189, Pomona, $1317.

Louis Phillips to M M Dewey: Lot 1 and undivided ½ interest in lot 2, Phillips's addition, Pomona, $1500.

W T Clapp and H K W Bent to A G Throop, J A Gates and S M Cook: Lots 1, 41 and 42, George Lightfoot's subdivision of Porter & Green tract, South Pasadena, map book 12, page 27, $10,650.

H H Suesserott to same: Lots 4 and 5, block E, Wotkyns & Martin's subdivision, South Pasadena, $2160.

James Monroe to Mrs E N Fowler: Lot 10, block 1, Evey's subdivision of block 166, Pomona, map book 17, page 42, $1000.

G K Barton, N P Bailey and W M Friesner to M Crowe and H MacDonald: Agreement to convey lot 9, Kenwood Park tract, map book 22, page 51, $1390.

G K Barton, N P Bailey and W M Friesner to M Crowe and H MacDonald: Agreement to convey lot 8, Kenwood Park tract, map book 22, page 51, $1350.

George W Howard to F T Bicknell: Lot 2, Heffner & Baldwin's subdivision, city, map book 9, page 47, $1150.

Henry P Lantz, trustee, to Robert H Bready: Lot 13, block C, Howard & Co's subdivision of Bliss tract, map book 12, page 42, $3000.

I B Clapp to A F Snell: Part of lot 8, B F Ball's subdivision, Pasadena, map book 9, page 51, $3450.

Seth Glidden and Adelbert S Glidden to F M Dance: Agreement to convey undivided ½ of lot in lot 18, Washburn's subdivision of lot 8, division C, Berry & Elliott tract, Pasadena, $6500.

W H Bailey and Edward Records to C F von Brunck: Blocks 3, 10, 21 and 28, Carlton townsite, map book 29, page 9, $1200.

Seth Glidden and Adelbert S Glidden to C W Stone, trustee, and Elliott Shurtz: Agreement to convey undivided ½ of lot in lot 18, Washburn's subdivision of lot 8, division C, Berry & Elliott tract, Pasadena, $6500.

A G Throop, J A Gates and D M Cook to George Lightfoot: Lots 6 and 11, block 1, replat of S Pasadena, map book 11, page 71, $4800.

Albert Ninde to B J Hull and W D Read: Lots 21, 22 and 23, of lot 5, A Ninde's subdivision of lots 4 and 5, block C, San Pascual tract, $4700.

W N Monroe to W B Stewart: Lot 1, Hosmer's subdivision of lots 27 to 34 inclusive, block, Monroe addition, Monrovia tract, map book 16, page 28, $1000.

M L Wicks to George S Baldwin: Lot 12, Claremont tract, map book 19, page 49, $1525.

Eva Plaza Griffin and George Butler Griffin to Mary Corbet Cole: Lot 6 Chadwick's subdivision of block 1, Woolen Mill tract, map book 13, page 52, $2000.

Nathan Cole, Jr, and Mary Corbett Cole to George Butler Griffin: Lot 4, J S Chadwick's subdivision of fractional block 1, Woolen Mill tract, map book 13, page 52, $2000.

L A Craig and R B Hubbard to Edwin Ward: E 5 feet of lot 1, O'Hara's subdivision, Pasadena, map book 5, page 362, $11,000.

P M Green and D Galbraith to Edwin Ward: W 300 feet of lot 6, Galbraith & Thomas tract, map book 12, page 76, $25,000.

William J McCaldin to Frank M Ward, W R E Ward, G S Terry and J B Young: Lot on N line of Colorado street, W of DeLacy street, Pasadena, $3062.

William Haney and Alfred Hutchins to Edwin Ward: Lot 2, Banbury's subdivision of lot 12, and part of lot 9, block H, San Pascual tract, $6750.

Charles G Jones and John O Lowe to Mrs Antonia Straus: Lots 7, 8 and 27, Nichols's subdivision of lot 9 block K, San Pascual tract, map book 12, page 9, $2600.

H H Roberts to Frank E Rose: Agreement to convey SW¼ of lot 4, Meadow Park tract, map book 15, page 90, $1000.

C C Hotchkiss to A R Hanna: Lots 19 and 20, block AA, and lots 20 and 23, block DD addition No 1 to Monrovia tract, may book 14, page 38, $2000.

E L J Collins to I L Collins: Undivided ½ of lot 1, block F, A B Chapman tract, Ro Santiago de Santa Ana, $2500.

B F Ball to James Campbell and Willard H Crosby: Part of block C, Painter & Ball's addition, Pasadena, map book 4, page 549, $6000.

Mrs Elise Kohler to R H Pinney: Lot 35, block C, Kohler & Frohling tract, map book 21, page 46, $1600.

Mrs E C Bangs to H C Harris: Agreement to convey lot 4, in lot 2, division D, Berry & Elliott's tract, Pasadena, $3850.

H C Harris to Mrs Mary F Parker: Agreement to convey lot 4, Mrs E C Bangs's subdivision, Pasadena, map book 30, page 84, $4235.

James R Riggins to Joseph P Merrill: E 25 feet of lot 1, J R Riggins's subdivision, Pasadena, $1560.

Fred Eichler to M H Weight, Otto Freeman and John McCloughan: 5 acres SE corner of Los Angeles and South streets, Anaheim, $1200.

William G Bradshaw to H J Woollacott: Lot 30, subdivision of lot 4, block 1, H S, map book 10, page 71, $2000.

Henry A Darling to Edwin L Burdick: S ½ of SE ¼ of SW ¼ of section 7, township 3 S, range 11 W, $6000.

A E Pomeroy, Charles M Stimston and George W Stimsen to A C Weeks: Lot 14, block A, Pomeroy & Stimson's subdivision, Alhambra, map book 12, page 51, $1650.

Thomas F Flynn and H W Ogden to W J McCaldin: Lot 9, Wood & Banbury's subdivision of S ½ of lot 5, block H, San Pascual tract map book, 11, page 45, $3000.

Ernest H Smith to William J McCaldin: Lots 3, 4 and 11, Mrs J H Hood's tract, Pasadena, map book 9, page 9, $7200.

J F Sartori to G W Perkins: Undivided 1-12 of N ½ of SE ¼ of section 31, township 1 N, range 9 W, $3333.

William R Yost to E M Hawley: SE part of lot 4, block 2, Jacob Ross tract, Santa Ana, map book 5, page 582, $2825.

Louis Phillips to R F House: Undivided ¼ interest in lots 2 and 5, Phillips addition, Pomona, $2061.

SUMMARY.

Number of transfers over $1000	56
Total amount of consideration	$201,197
Number of transfers under $1000	44
Total amount of consideration	$18,528
Transfers for nominal consideration	24
Aggregate of the day's transfers	$219,749

BORN.

LEWIN—To the wife of Louis Lewin, a daughter, March 16th.

DIED.

REAVIS—A. H. Reavis died at his residence March 17th.

Funeral from residence Monday, March 19th, at 10 a.m. Friends invited without further notice.

Our Advantages.

Negla Villa has the one hundred-foot Sunset Boulevard for its main avenue. The Southern Pacific railroad and the Los Angeles County railroad.

The one hundred-foot Pacific avenue, dividing it from the Soldiers' Home property. Enquire for maps and information at our office, 44 North Spring street, Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Company, E. R. Hall, secretary, and of Cuddy and McCuddy, 16 South Spring street.

The Largest Stock of Lumber

And building material in this city is carried by the Schaller-Ganahl Lumber Company at their three yards, located as follows: Main yard, corner First and Alameda streets; Washington-street yard, corner Grand avenue and Washington street; East Los Angeles yard, corner Hoff and Water streets.

Water is king in California. Strangers should beware of deception about this indispensible article. Citrus fruits can't be raised without it. Many sellers promise water, but few can show it. The Porter Land and Water Company, First and Spring streets, invite inspection of their lands and water at San Fernando.

Big Money.

I am authorized to sell a few shares of the capital stock of Toltec Canal Company, Arizona This great waterway covers 150,000 acres of the richest irrigable land on the continent. It is being constructed on an old canal line used by a race of people whose history is unknown, but whose civilization was of a high order. All lands under this canal was filed on in 60 days after the company was formed Water rights are now selling. Call on or address me, No. 2 Fort street, Los Angeles, J. W. Glass, President

The best temperancizer is good lager beer, a malt extract containing little alcohol, but great nutritious and tonic qualities. Such is the lager beer, fresh and unadulterated, as it comes from the cellars of the Philadelphia Brewery, Aliso street. Delivered at short notice in kegs, or bottles at $1.20 per dozen, if bottles are returned. The favorite steam beer for family use always an hand. Telephone 91.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist,

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhœa, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 341 S. Spring st.

Miss Mary Aiken

Will be pleased to see her patrons at 268 South Main street. A choice stock of spring millinery at my usually reasonable prices.

Tinning, plumbing, gasfitting, in all their branches, promptly attended to; also a full line of stoves, at Wadman's, 7 West Second st.

For fine fruit lands read W. P. McIntosh's Barton Ranch advertisement in another column.

Real Estate—Burbank Excursion.

BURBANK!

THE FIRST GRAND EXCURSION!

Will Leave the Commercial-street Station at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, March 17, 1888.

Only 20 minutes' ride to Burbank. Returning, will reach Los Angeles at 3:30 p.m.

There will be no auction sale and no one will be asked to purchase property. Our only object is to afford an opportunity to all to see Burbank and form their own opinion from a personal examination of its merits. In this lively competition for public favor among the growing towns of Southern California, the zealous (and sometimes jealous) advocate of his own town will detract from the merits of some rival locality that is pushing past him to the front. In this way some unfair statements have been put forth as to the merits of Burbank. So confident are we that a personal visis to Burbank will refute and silence all such statements, we have decided to run this pleasure excursion and invite every one to join us, spend a pleasant day, examine and decide for themselves. We have never had an excursion, never employed a brass band nor had street parades; have offered no lottery schemes to tempt purchasers to invest. But, without any show or parade, we have in a few months sold over 900 town lots and 2000 acres of land adjoining, aggregating nearly $600,000. In less than ten months a grain field has been converted into a growing, prosperous town of over 250 bona fide inhabitants. Water, pure, clear and abundant, has been piped to every lot in the town. A 60-room hotel, a street car line one and a half miles in length completed and in operation, brick block erected, stores and bank building completed, a $7000 schoolhouse under contract, two churches in process of construction, a furniture manufactory to employ from 100 to 200 workmen and to be in operation by June 1st, and new dwellings being commenced every day, bespeak for Burbank a push and prosperity not surpassed by any town of its age in the State of California.

NOTE THE FACT: That Burbank is today the most properous suburb of Los Angeles; that Burbank will within 90 days have better and cheaper railroad communication with Los Angeles than any other suburban town; that Burbank will have the largest furniture factory on the Pacific Coast; that Burbank has the most perfect water system, the purest and a superabundance of water; that Burbank possesses a most equable climate, cool in summer and warm in winter; that Burbank is the Commercial center of one of the most fertile and fruitful valleys in Southern California; that Burbank is surrounded by a country that will grow all kinds of cereals and fruits, including oranges and lemons, olives and English walnuts; that the Ostrich Farm Motor Road will be completed to Burbank within 90 days.

Round Trip Tickets, Twenty-five (25) Cents. Tickets can be had at the office of the company,

Providencia Land, Water and Development Company,

NO. 18 1-2 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Real Estate—Walteria.

WALTERIA!

—AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND RESORT!—

CHEAP HOMES! RICH FARMS!

Pure Air and Delightful Scenery!

In this glorious California, each location claims superiority over all the others, and each has some advantages the other has not. In no one place do the powers that be combine all the excellence and variety of California in one space as it does in WALTERIA.

It is situated 18 miles southwest of Los Angeles, three miles from Redondo Beach and one and a half miles from the ocean. The townsite is located at the base and on the Palos Verdes hills. The country for miles around presents a most beautiful and ever-changing panorama. It faces the northeast and west, and one never tires watching the effects of nature's forces on land and water. In the west we see Redondo in its future greatness and prosperity. Santa Monica Bay, with Santa Monica nestling 'neath the mountains which form the background of our picture in that direction. On the north, after the eye has passed over the intervening valley, we see Los Angeles, with the foothills of Pasadena and the Sierra Madre Mountains for a background, with Old Baldy and the San Bernardino Mountains with their snow-capped summits in the far distance. On the east we see San Pedro Bay and Long Beach, with many flourishing and pleasant settlements dotted here and there. All unite in making WALTERIA the pleasantest of resorts, as well as a most attractive place for homes.

Meadow Park, of which WALTERIA is a subdivision, is divided into blocks of two and a half, five, ten and twenty acres, suitable for small fruit farms, making a pleasant home for one of moderate means, or an excellent opportunity for speculation. Building material will be furnished at first cost, as brick and lime are now being burnt on the premises, and lumber can be had at Redondo. Direct railroad communication will be had with Redondo and Los Angeles, making the distance no disadvantage.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS WILL BE SOLD ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

One-fourth cash, one-fourth on June 1st, provided a car line has been built and in operation, or as soon after as said line has been built between Walteria and Redondo, and the balance on the first day of December, 1888.

Provided water has been piped to the lots, or as soon after as water has been piped to said lots.

Lots vary in price, according to size and location, from $150 to $300. Size of lots, 25x125, 50x100, 50x162 and 50x200. 60, 70 and 100 foot avenues; 20-foot alleys.

Only Three Hundred Lots to be Sold at Present Prices:

All parties who desire to build can have their time payments extended to suit their own convenience, at 8 per cent. annual interest. the fact of this tract being put on the market at the above prices, in advance of the Santa Fe R. R., which is now being constructed to this point, is a guarantee that with its completion prices must double within 60 days. Call early and make a selection.

CUDDY & McCURDY, REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

Sole Agents, No. 16 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Real Estate.

W. G. SHAW. H. H. WILCOX.

WILCOX & SHAW,

Real Estate,

No. 34 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Lattin, the Beautiful.

Cheapest Suburban Property Offered.

LARGE ACRE LOTS.
MAGNIFICENT VIEW.
STREETS GRADED.
WATER PIPED.

Rapid Transit Railway to Center of City.

School near, and only ¼ mile from the new Baptist University.

Investments in this tract as good as gold.

—ALSO AGENTS FOR—

Hollywood, the Magnificent Foothill Town

City residence lots from $400 up. Good bargains in business property. Residences in all parts of the city. Ranches, improved and unimproved, cheap.

A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS:

Fine corner on Pearl st., 92x167	$13,000
Good 13-room house on Grand ave., on the hill, lot 60x148	15,000
Good lodging-house, 14 rooms, close in	12,000
Splendid house, 9 rooms, Grand avenue, on the hill	10,000
Good 7-room house, new, near cable, lot 50x150	4,500
Fine corner on Ninth-st. car line, 100x150	5,000
University lots, 65x130, only	1,000
Lots in West Bonnie Brae, from $600 to	1,500
Fine lots near Adams street, covered with fruit trees; cement walks in front; lots 50x135, only	1,200
Four lots near Adams street, 50x125; trees; each	750

Real Estate.

HILL PROPERTY AT AUCTION!

—THE BEAUTIFUL—

HAYS TRACT!

H. H. MATLOCK & SON will offer and positively sell, by order of the owner, B. S. HAYS, 50—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS—50

On THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888, on Tract, at 1 p.m. Sharp.

This beautiful property has been fitted up with a view of making it first-class residence property. Streets are graded, curbing put in, cement sidewalks laid, water piped to every lot. Being situated on Diamond street, but a short distance from terminus of Second-street cable line, and but three blocks from Temple-street cable line, making it the most desirable property for homes in Los Angeles city. View of ocean, valley and mountains unsurpassed. The most beautiful property ever offered at auction. Attend this sale.

The Property Must Be Sold! No Reserve!

Take Second-street cable cars to terminus of road, or Temple-street cable line to terminus of road, and carriages will be in waiting to take you to the sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, or one-half cash, balance one and two years. Settlements made by note and contract. Interest 10 per cent., payable semi-annually. Purchasers of lots wishing to build house can have time extended to five years. For further particulars see

H. H. MATLOCK & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

B. S. HAYS, Owner, 34 North Spring street.

PICO HEIGHTS.

AN ANGRY LOT OF PEOPLE HOLD A MEETING.

They Go For the Electric Railway People Without Gloves—Say They Cannot Get Transportation—A Saloon to Be Ousted.

The citizens out at Pico Heights are mad. They are very mad. In fact, the word hardly expresses what they do feel. The cause of it all is the Electric Railway and Electric Homestead Associations.

The people say that they have not been treated right. That the above mentioned associations have failed in every way to keep the pledges made to them where the property along the line was offered for sale. The promise was made that the electric railway would furnish rapid transportation to and from the city at all seasonable hours. The cars are furnished about every hour, and it requires about that time to get into the city. And then at night, when they are most needed, the last car arrives at the heights at 8:30 and leaves before 9 o'clock, so that a man has no time to attend to anything in the city after he quits work, for fear he will have to walk home, and if he wants to leave the heights for the city at night, he must do so before 9 o'clock or foot it.

Again, the cars are not furnished early enough in the morning. Many of the men work in the city, and, in order to get here for early work, must get an early start. They say that in most instances they have to walk the three or four miles because the cars don't start early enough.

In the matter of water the association, they say, has violated its promise. An abundant supply of pure water was guaranteed to buyers. It isn't there and the inhabitants are mourning accordingly.

All this is the doleful story they tell. They have been telling it a long time, and have finally come to the very wise conclusion that private protest being of no avail, they would try public action. During the week past three indignation meetings have been held. The last of these was held last night at the pavilion of the Electric Gardens.

The mass-meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, and on motion of C. H. Lamar Mr. Hamilton was chosen chairman and Rev. George W. Savory secretary. The secretary, at the request of the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a brief talk.

Mr. Lamar then took the floor and made a speech of some length. He dwelt with sorrow upon the pitiable condition of affairs, and said that it was necessary to bring the matter before the proper authorities and demand an adjustment. He spoke of the failure in keeping the promise to provide water, and of the great inconvenience caused by the irregular transportation furnished them.

When he concluded a motion was made, and carried, that a committee of six be appointed to bring their grievance before the president of the Electric Railway Association and the Electric Homestead Association.

Mr. Lancaster arose and urged that the committee lose no time, but, in addition to those already mentioned, should bring the matter before the county officials.

Mr. Bishop offered a few words of advice to the committee, and suggested that they take in hand the matter of water as well as transportation.

Mr. Lamar got the floor again, and also gave some advice, by saying that moderation ought to be used, and they mustn't be too hasty; that it was best to at least give the company a chance to redeem its pledges.

Mr. Lancaster replied to Mr. Lamar, saying that he had thought they waited long enough to give the company every chance. He then moved that the committee be instructed to take the matter before the County Supervisors at once. The motion was carried, and a further motion was made and also carried to instruct the committee to draw up a statement of the needs and wants in writing, and present it to the city as well as the county authorities.

The meeting was becoming decidedly warm, when Mr. Benham got the floor, and in the most urgent manner begged the assembly that they use calmness in bringing the complaints before the various authorities, as much more could be accomplished.

The chair then announced Rev. George W. Savory and Messrs. Lancaster, Rhodes, Ross and Lamar as the Committee on Grievances.

That completing the business, the indignation meeting was adjourned, and immediately thereafter turned themselves into a school meeting, to consider the matter of the erection of a school building or buildings for the primary school, as the present quarters are entirely too small to admit of a full attendance of the regular scholars.

Mr. Morgan was called to the chair, and on motion, Messrs. Zimmerman and Savory were appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Rosedale district, and urge the construction of the buildings. The meeting then adjourned.

A movement is on foot to incorporate the town. A saloon has recently been put up out there, and the people say they want to get rid of it, and will adopt incorporation as the method. Just before the adjournment an informal vote on the question of incorporation was taken, and every man voted a hearty yes.

AN ACCIDENT.

An Engine Gets Off the Track and Nearly Wrecks a Train.

An accident happened to the Burbank excursion train at that place, yesterday, by which the excursionists were detained several hours, not reaching the city until 8:20 o'clock last night. Just as the train was pulling out at 3:30 p.m., the rails spread, letting the engine down on the ties. The roadbed was very soft, and the engine sank down several inches. Several efforts were made to get it back on the track, without success, when a freight train came along, and, in trying to get the locomotive on, got one of the coaches off the track. The hungry and tired tourists had to remain at the place until 8 o'clock, when an engine was sent out, and they were brought in. The excursionists were very indignant over their treatment by the railroad people, saying that they made no effort to get them to town, although they had several opportunities.

Typographical Union.

The annual election of officers of Los Angeles Typographical Union was held yesterday. The voting continued all day at the polls, on Fort street, closing at 8 p.m. The following is the full vote:

For President—C. Stamps, 117; William Freel, 47.

For Vice-presidents—Robert Sutherland, 136; J. W. Kirk, 134.

For Secretary—C. M. Waggoner, 117; M. K. McLaughlin, 46.

For Reading Clerk—Miss Lola Gitt, 159.

For Treasurer—O. T. Thomas, 126; W. J. Buckingham, 34.

For Sergeant-at-arms—Irving Coutant, 116; Jacob Blumer, 37.

For Board of Directors—George H. Kunz, 120; George H. Armstrong, 124; Alexander Rose, 87; O. S. Colwell, 128; D. S. White, 96; M. D. McCaslin, 97; O. J. Varley, 80.

For Application Committee—Harry Gibbs, 104; G. E. McClellan, 127; Chase A. Codori, 54; A. L. Assam, 41; F. B. Mason, 101; L. V. Cory, 101; W. P. Peacock, 93; H. J. McElroy, 103.

For Cemetery Committee—John McElheney, 163; L. de P. Callahan, 162; H. M. Crowell, 164.

For Sick Committee—Miss A. P. Cornwall, 164; G. M. Cornwall, 164; Miles L. Farland, 152.

For Assistant State Deputy—T. C. Carr, 161.

An Exciting Scene.

Last evening a colored man was standing on First street, near Spring, when a couple of men came walking along pretty well under the influence of liquor. As they neared this gentleman of color, one of the two threw some orange peelings into his face. Hot words followed, when suddenly the colored man "pulled" his gun on the men, who at once retreated.

The African then took to his heels, and ran in a small alley on First street, near Spring, followed by a large crowd of people, when he disappeared. No arrest up to a late hour.

GALADAY AT BURBANK.

About Eight Hundred People Visit the Beautiful Suburb.

A train of six crowded coaches left Commercial street at 10:30 a.m. yesterday for the beautiful suburb only a few miles distant. Burbank was reached at about 11 a.m., and on arrival about 50 carriages were in readiness to carry visitors to various points of interest. In this respect Burbank differs from many places, both as regards its geographical situation, and also as regards the thrift, energy and enterprise of its people.

Though only a few months old, the beauty of its streets and buildings, the magnitude of its public improvements, the inexhaustible supply of water and its unequaled transportation facilities are things that fire the dullest imagination.

Burbank is only a few miles distant, and is located along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Arrangements have also been perfected with the Los Angeles County Railroad whereby its road will be extended to Burbank, with the specific agreement that it shall be put in operation by June 1, 1888, at least five trains to run daily to and from Burbank. Facilities for reaching this surburb will be unsurpassed. Elegant coaches, quick running trains, and extraordinary low rates of fare will attract everyone.

Burbank possesses superior advantages in the way of schools, churches, stores and markets. A bank, to be called the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, will soon be opened by a stock company, composed of some of Los Angeles' wealthy citizens.

Recently, bonds for building a handsome schoolhouse, to cost $7000, were raised and immediately sold at a premium of 2 per cent, thereby showing the stability and confidence in its future growth and prosperity.

The soil is especially adapted to the growth of fruit and shade trees, as well as for gardening purposes. Thousands of trees have been planted, and in a short time will surround the dwellings and form a prominent feature of the landscape.

Olive avenue is being extended to Lake Providencia, a beautiful sheet of water about half a mile wide and only a few miles distant. This lake is useful as well as ornamental, as it irrigates several thousand acres of the Providencia rancho.

Olive avenue is 100 feet wide, and along its entire length pepper trees will be planted on either side, making a most delightful drive of about six miles from the mountain to the lake.

A great factor in Burbank's future progress will be the mammoth furniture factory now in process of construction. The factory will be situated on the corner of Providencia avenue and Flower street. Its dimensions will be 75x200 feet, built of brick, and three stories high, at a cost of not less than $50,000, not including stock or material, and it will give employment to 200 men. Machinery of the latest pattern will be driven by a 75-horse-power engine.

R. H. Bryant, the proprietor, has gone east to purchase machinery, as there is an agreement already signed to have 100 men at work by July 1st, this year. The agreement also provides that motive power and an electric-light plant will be furnished by the factory, thereby giving Burbank every appearance of a full-fledged city.

The Burbank Times has probably reached the homes of most Los Angeles people, and the least that can be said of it is that it is a credit to Burbank.

Mr. Marshall, its proprietor and editor, is a young man full of enterprise and energy, which accounts for the newsy and spicy paper which appears weekly.

The Providencia Land, Water and Development Company, the original proprietors of the town, still own extensive tracts of its choicest property, which is offered at such prices and on such terms as to enable all to avail themselves of a most favorable opportunity to possess a home.

A MYSTERIOUS HOUSE.

The Inmates Disappear and Leave No Trace Behind.

The big white house on the hill at the head of First street, near the fire alarm tower, has been a puzzle to the people in the neighborhood for some time past. No one has been seen about the premises for several weeks, and, as no one has been seen moving in or out, an investigation was had yesterday morning. The matter was reported at the police station, and Officer Jackson was detailed to look it up. He went to the place, where he found all the doors open, and the furniture in a number of the rooms in confusion. There are several trunks in the house, open and filled with clothing, and the carpets are all in the rooms, but not laid. There is also a lot of silverware in the house. The last person who lived in the house was a lady who, it is said, had not been seen for some time. The house, in fact, presents the appearance of having been left hurriedly by the occupant or occupants. There is some mystery about the whole thing which so far no one has been able to solve. The matter will be further investigated.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Miss Ida K. Hinds of New York city, who has been spending some time in Los Angeles, has gone to Pasadena.

Miss Gertrude Cnopius, who has attended the Normal School here for two years, departed yesterday for San Francisco on account of her mother's sudden sickness.

After Bob

Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer were yesterday preferred against Police Officer Bob Fowler by Mr. Schimmel. Schimmel, accompanied by his wife, father and two children, drove up to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, during the session of the Fire Commissioners, and made the complaint. It appears that Mrs. Schimmel stopped her carriage in front of the Nadeau, and was requested by the officer to drive on, as the street was all torn up and it was impossible for vehicles to get past. This angered the lady and her husband. Hence the camplaint.

Tan Games Raided.

A couple of tan games were raided last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, and 32 heathens captured in the act and brought to the City Prison, where they were locked up for the night, bail being refused. One of the games was on Marchessault street, and the other on Los Angeles. Sergeant Loomis engineered the raid, assisted by Officers Bosqui, McCarthy, Boland, Richardson and Dixon. The Chief said that as the Chinamen seemed determined to play, and releasing them on bail did no good, he proposed to see what the effects of a little imprisonment would be.

At a late hour last night Justice Taney was looked up by the friends of the imprisoned heathen and he admitted them to bail in the sum of $10 each. This move on the part of justice compelled Chief Cuddy to release the vagabonds.

St. Patrick's Ball.

The St. Patrick's ball held last evening in Armory Hall was largely attended not only by the Irish residents and their friends but by a great number not allied by any other bond than that of sympathy with the Irish race. The hall was tastefully decorated, the national color predominating and the flag bearing the golden harp on a green background occupying the place of honor. Dancing was kept up until a late hour and the ceremonies incident to St. Patrick's day brought to a conclusion in a spirited and happy manner.

How It Happened.

[El Modena Times.]

For the benefit of those who "cry down" California and refer to the "tax sale" columns of our dailies, we can only say, wherefore such a cry? Have you investigated the cause? Then keep silent—it is simple lack of proper help in the Tax Collector's office, for many of our acquaintances went to the city to pay taxes and could not be accommodated, and now have the trouble of hunting the delinquent tax list to find their property assessment. Don't kick before you are hurt.

An Unmitigated Liar.

[Gladstone Exponent.]

An unmitigated liar wrote back from this country to a friend of ours that what oranges had not been frozen were rendered worthless, and that there were not a dozen boxes of good oranges in Southern California. The fact is, Riverside will ship trainloads of as fine oranges as were ever marketed, and this country will do the same. The devil had better look to his laurels or this liar will supersede him.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

W. M. Caswell was elected secretary of the Metropolitan Loan Association, yesterday.

April the 17th has been finally decided upon for the opening of the Flower Festival.

Yesterday a marriage license was issued by the County Clerk to E. Clark and A. E. Ahern.

The weekly report of the clearing-house shows clearings of $1,375,934.13; balance, $248,898.14.

Ten thousand dollars was voted at a special election on Thursday last to build a schoolhouse at The Palms.

The Raymond excursion which should have arrived here yesterday has not yet reached Mojave.

Mrs. Kate Duvall wants a divorce. Yesterday morning she filed a complaint against Charles E. Duvall.

The Sabbath school of the East Los Angeles Baptist church will meet hereafter at 9:30 a. m. commencing today. All are invited to attend.

Miss Gertrude Fleming, of No. 1 Earl street, entertained her friends, and the young folks of the Christian church, on Friday evening last.

W. Spencer has instituted suit against S. Cripe and H. Pugh for partition of property and to quiet title to certain lands adjoining the townsite of Santa Monica.

A. A. Sparks, agent for THE TIMES in Pasadena, will open a branch office at No. 10 South Fair Oaks avenue. He will be ready for business in a few days.

The overland train on the Santa Fé, which left this city on the 14th inst., is tied up at Peach Springs, Ariz. A large amount of eastern mail was sent out on that train.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and continued the work of establishing the road district boundaries, till noon, when they took an adjournment until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Those who attend the First Baptist Church this morning will have the pleasure of listening to Prof. B. G. Northrup of New England, on the subject of "Providential Movements in Japan."

The Canadian society will hold their next meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m., in the Caledonian Club rooms, which they have rented from the Caldonian Club. The society now has 64 members and is growing rapidly.

The members of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, in this city, will hold a meeting next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in rooms 7, 9 and 11, of the Law building on Temple street, to form a permanent organization.

Washington White was arrested by Officer Dixon yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and locked up, charged with assault. White, it is said, drew a knife on his employer in a dispute about half a day's pay.

The Woman Suffrage Club will meet at 314 South Spring street Tuesday, March 20th, at 3 p.m. The laws of California respecting women will then be presented and discussed. All interested are cordially invited.

All Oberlin students are invited to be present at an informal reception to be given Rev. Dr. Hutchins and Dr. Spear of Oberlin, on next Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Spencer, 319 West Second street.

Police Officer Jere Comocy had a little St. Patrick's day celebration all by himself at home yesterday. His wife presented him with a 10-pound daughter, and, as it is his first, he is of course proportionately proud.

The coming week having been appointed by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a week of prayer, meetings will be held in the Fort-street M. E. Church every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Hathaway will lead the meeting Monday.

The heathen, Ah Joe by name, who was arrested while in the act of setting fire to a dwelling-house on Nigger alley at the time of the big fire, was before Judge Gardiner yesterday, and the case was continuel till Monday morning.

John Nelson, accused of cutting timber on Government lands, about six miles from Tehachepi, in Kern county, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday, and held to answer the charge in $500 bail, which was furnished by the defendant.

The Chief of Police has given instructions to arrest all boys caught jumping on or off the street cars while they are in motion. There have been a number of narrow escapes, and the Chief thought it best to put a stop to the practice before somebody was killed.

Great preparations are in progress at Lancaster, Antelope Valley, for the reception of the rabbit slayers' hunt, to take place on March 30th and 31st. Parties intending to take part, or desiring information relative to this grand rabbit drive, can address G. F. Lewiston, P. O. box 114.

An interesting shooting match will take place today at 2 o'clock at Agricultural Park. Dr. Carver, who has earned a worldwide reputation, is to shoot against Martin Chick, whose record as a trap shot is most brilliant. The match will be for a purse of $500. There are to be 100 live pigeons.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a telephone message was received from the French Hospital, saying that they had a crazy man there, and asking to have an officer sent out. They finally decided, however, to keep the man till morning, when, if he is no better, he will be turned over to the police.

The petition in insolvency of the somewhat notorious firm of Wagner & Co. was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The firms whose names appear as having rendered the taking of such a step necessary are A. Schilling & Co., Wheaton & Luhrs, Bottim Manufacturing Company, Man, Sadler & Co. and the American Biscuit Company.

The funeral of Elizabeth D. Lehman took place from the family residence, No. 826 Temple street, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Four little girls, Bertha Bonnell, Maudie Shields, Maud Friel and Gracie Darling, playmates of the deceased, acted as pall-bearers. The floral offerings were very elaborate. Rev. Dr. Brainerd conducted the services.

The Unity Social Circle gave a very pleasant hop at G. A. R. Hall last evening. The officers of the club are: President, P. A. Stanton; vice-president, Miss Lillie Whitson; secretary, Miss Sadie Griffith, and treasurer, Clarence Shaw. President P. A. Stanton acted as floor manager, assisted by Ira Hines, W. F. Coggins, Clarence Shaw, John Stephens and Frank Merkle. The entertainment was strictly private and all enjoyed themselves.

People's Store—Good Sunday Reading.

Great Silk Sale, 49c a Yard.
The event of the season will be the great silk sale, which takes place tomorrow—a line of two-toned fancy silk at 49c a yard. Its equal has never been heard of before. The price has caused much surprise, and as some of the lengths are limited, we would advise an early call. Former price $1.

Kid Glove Sale, 64c a Pair.
Hundreds of people as they have passed by our establishment have stopped to wonder how it can be possible that a 5-button, embroidered back, fine elastic kid glove can be sold at 64c a pair. Upon examining the glove you will be surprised at the quality and admit that it is the best line of gloves ever sold at $1 a pair. Full assortment of sizes on hand.

Ladies' Cloth, 29c a Yard.
The remainder of our stock of ladies' cloths will be closed out tomorrow at 29c: double-fold, all-wool material, and worth 50c a yard.

Striped Dress Goods, 39c a Yard.
A more serviceable or stylish material cannot be found; double-fold, all-wool and reduced from 65c.

Bed Sheeting, 25c a Yard.
One of the best brands of bleached bed sheeting for double beds at 25c a yard.

Lace Curtain Net, 25c a Yard.
A 42-inch wide white lace curtain net, with taped edge, heavy raised pattern with side border and worth 40c a yard.

Damask Table Linen, 15c a Yard.
Just look at the price! A pure linen table linen at 15c a yard; never was sold for less than 25c.

Red Twilled Flannel, 24c a Yard.
Here is a chance which may never present itself again. An extra heavy twilled wool flannel at 24c a yard; worth 35c.

Colored Bed Spreads, $1.15 Each.
This is, without a doubt, the best value ever offered. An extra large Marseilles pattern colored bed spread, with knotted fringe, at $1.15 each; reduced from $1.50.

Damask Towels, 8½c Each.
The price is small, the towel not very large, but pure linen, at 8½c each; worth 12½c.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, 10c a Pair.
A very choice line of stockings at a very low figure. A number of different styles at 10c a pair; worth 20c.

Children's Solid Colored Hose, 6¼c a Pair.
In the sizes of 7 to 8½, a solid colored ribbed stocking; a good serviceable article and worth 12½c a pair.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, 25c a Pair.
This is a beautiful line; a hair-line stripe in dark colors, full finish, without seam and regular made at 25c a pair; worth 40c.

Ladies' Handbags, 75c Each.
A very useful article; a lady's handbag at 75c; reduced from $1.

Children's Merino Shirts, 25c.
An extraordinary good article for the little ones at 25c each; worth 35c.

Ladies' Zephyr Shirts, 99c Each.
Ladies' zephyr knit handmade shirts, in either long or short sleeves, in white, pink, blue and cardinal, at 99c each; reduced from $1.50.

Ladies' Four-ply Collars, 8½c Each.
Ladies' four-ply cape collars at 8½c each; worth 12½c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, 25c a Pair.
Ladies' muslin drawers, nicely made with puffing, at 25c a pair; worth 40c.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, 48c.
Ladies' muslin chemise, trimmed in four rows of insertion and tucks, made of good muslin, at 48c each; worth 65c.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, 25c Each.
Ladies' muslin skirts with ruffle around the bottom. 25c; worth 40c.

Ladies' Merino Shirts, 48c Each.
An extra good quality of ladies' merino shirts at 47c; silk bound and stitched; worth 75c.

Boy's Knee Pants, 49c a Pair.
Boy's dark cassimere knee pants at 49c a pair; worth 75c.

Ladies' Walking Jackets, $3.95 Each.
A line of ladies' walking jackets made of all-wool material, with hood lined with striped satin attached to collar, and worth $5.

Buttons, 5c a Dozen.
A line of pearl rice buttons, in either bullet or flat shape, at 5c a dozen; a very useful and ornamental button; former price, 10c.

Thimbles, 1c Each.
Everybody should supply themselves with thimbles; 1c each; worth 5c.

Gents' Black Silk Hose, 50c a Pair.
At the price of a good cotton stocking we will sell a pure silk plated black sock at 50c a pair; never was sold for less than $1 by any one, and then as a bargain.

Gents' Suspenders, 25c a Pair.
A good, strong silk-embroidered suspender at 25c a pair; worth 40c.

Boys' Messenger Caps, 25c.
A cloth cap, with oil-cloth cover, for boys, at 25c each; worth 50c.

Gents' Morocco Slippers, 98c a Pair.
A line of gents' morocco slippers with patent leather backs, 98c a pair; reduced from $1.50.

Ladies' Cloth and Leather Shoes, 89c.
A good wearing shoe, made of cloth and leather, at 89c; worth $1.25.

Shoe Polish, 5c a Bottle.
Buy a bottle of shoe polish at 5c and preserve your shoes; usual price 10c.

People's Store, Monday, March 19, 1888.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—SALOON; $500. TRADE $20 daily.
Saloon $1600. Trade $45 daily; lease 3 years.
Saloon $3500. Trade $60 daily; long lease.
Saloons from $500 to $6500.
Restaurant $375; trade $.0 daily.
Restaurant $800; elegant location.
Restaurants from $.00 to $60 0.
Grocery $1500 at invoice or will lump.
Grocery $3500, A1 location; invoice price.
Dairy, the best in Southern California.
Partner wanted; $600. Excellent opportunity.
Business chances of all kinds from $100 to $60,000.
DENTON & STEWART, 39 North Spring st.

FOR SALE—AS I HAD TO SEND MY wife last week to the health retreat, I will sell at a bargain my furniture of a 20-room lodging-house; lease for two years; well located; cheap rent and a good paying house. Call or address S. PARRETT, 35 Sotello st., near Southern Pacific Railroad passenger depot.

NO CHANCE LIKE IT—AN ACTIVE man with a capital of $4000 to invest, and take out on the road (east) a new and very beautiful American comic opera; the work is copyrighted, and is not for sale; no company will be permitted to perform it. Address author of opera, box 71, Compton, Los Angeles county, Cal.

FOR SALE—TO DRUGGIST OR PHYsician, an old established drug business in one of the principal towns in Southern California; about an hour's journey from Los Angeles; this is an exceptionally good chance, the owner being compelled to return East on business. J. W. GREEN & CO., 118 W. First st.

FOR SALE—HERE IT IS! WELL-established New York Lunch and Coffee-house in San Bernardino city; price $1200 cash; rent $150 per month; 2 years' lease; good reasons for selling. For full particulars inquire of A. N. POLYNEATH, No. 4 S. Main, Los Angeles, near engine-house.

FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSE, 18 rooms partly furnished; central, east side. Two years lease and furniture, only $250. Cheap rent. Must sell immediately; parties leaving city. For a good bargain call soon. 510½ Downey ave.

FOR SALE—DRUGGISTS, ATTENtion! A retail drugstore, doing a paying business located where trade is continually increasing, is offered for sale; good lease; low rent. Address TINCTURE, Times office.

$3000 WINERY AND DISTILlery—Good stock of wines and brandies, with good cash local trade worth the price asked for the place. Address P. O. Box 1769, city.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SELECT Restaurant. Location very central and premises most attractive. Bed rock price $600 if promptly take . Address J 87, Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY GROCERY, doing a good business; stock fresh; will be sold at invoice price; rent low. Address I 77, Times office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, CENtral location; lease and low rent; a bargain; $1000. $800 cash, balance on time. 106 S. Los Angeles st.

YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO INVEST in business paying $500 a month cash. Call at room 15, Sentous block, Upper Main st., 10 to 12 a.m.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT, cheap; a bargain, if taken at once. Call and investigate. S. C. HENTON & CO., 20 S. Fort st.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STAND, CENtrally located, doing good business; owner going east. WHITSON & GILLELEN 50 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT COUNters at one-half their value if sold this week. R. H. HAMM, 132 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND FRUIT stand, $700. S. C. HENTON & CO., 20 S. Fort.

FOR SALE—REAL-ESTATE BUSIness; fine horse and buggy. J, Times office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS, CHEAP. address Box 354, Postoffice.

Personal.

PERSONAL—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership heretofore existing between E. S. M. JUDSON and F. W. WATKINS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 253, 255 S Spring st., in the city of Los Angeles, by E. S. M. Judson, who will assume all debts and collect all accounts of the late firm.
Signed: E. S. M. JUDSON, F. W. WATKINS.
Los Angeles, March 12, 1888.

PERSONAL—W. J. COLVILLE WILL lecture in I. O. O. F. Hall, Spring st., Sunday, March 18th, at 2:30 p.m. Subject: "Mediums and Their Dupes" (a review of a recent pamphlet). 7:30 p.m. "Co-education; or, the True Relations of the Sexes in Home, School and Business Life." Admission, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—MRS. S. E. MAYNARD, having removed her dressmaking establishment from Ducommun block, will be pleased to see her patrons and friends at her parlors, 516 S. Main st., between Sixth and Seventh.

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO CERTIFY that my wife, Antonia Butti has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I shall be responsible for no bills of her contracting after this date. PETER BUTTI.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. A. BATES, floral artist and decorator. Address KAN KOO, 238 N. Main st., or 216 S. Olive; orders promptly filled; lessons in lettering and painting.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING the address of the family of late W. H. Peterson, please send same to S. J. BRANNEN, 214 Temple st., Los Angeles.

DIVORCE AND CRIMINAL LAW A specialty; advice free. W. W. HOLCOMB, attorney, 11 Temple st., room 12.

PERSONAL—MRS. LENZBERG, MEdium, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 11 N. Bunker Hill ave.

Money to Loan.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN AT R. G. LUNT'S LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY, No. 20 W. First Street, Los Angeles, Agent for the GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY of San Francisco.

Loans effected on City and Country property in sums of $1500 and upwards at lowest rates, from one to five years. Building loans effected. Mortgages purchased.

APPLY DIRECT AND SAVE EXPENSE.

Insurance Department—Capital represented, $25,000,000. Doing the largest business on the Pacific Coast.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit; reasonable rates on improved business property, in sums of $20,000 and upward. BYRAM & POINDEXTER, 19 W. First st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTIMER & HARRIS, attorneys, 78 Temple block.

Excursions.

PHILLIPS'S POPULAR PLEASURE parties going east leave here March 15th, 29th, April 12th, 26th. Call on or address, A. PHILLIPS & CO., 134 North Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

EXCURSIONS — WARNER BROS. & CROSBY, semi-monthly; March 22, April 5, $19 lowest rates to all points east. 302 N. Main st.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS East, see advertisement in another column. Office 112 N. Spring st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A CELOTE CLOAK, BETWEEN Tenth and Hill sts., Main, Morris and Walnut sts. Please return to 741 Hill st., and get reward.

FOUND—ON HILL ST., SILK UMbrella. Owner please call for it at residence corner Rich and Greenwell sts.

LOST—NEAR JUNCTION OF OLIVE and Second st., black buggy-robe. Finder please leave at Times office.

To Let.

To Let—Houses.

TO LET—
One-half store room S. Main st.; $40.
5-room house, Seminary st.; $27.50.
6-room house and barn, Oak and Toberman sts.; $40.
6-room new house, bath, water included, near Southern University; $32.
7-room new house, bath and range, water included, near the cable line; $55.
8-room new house, on Angelino Heights, Carroll ave.; furniture for sale; very desirable and cheap; everything all new in February, 1888; $65.
6-room new house, near Santa Fe depot; $35.
9-room house, centrally located; on Hill st.; furniture for sale at less than cost.
8-room house and bath, furnished all through for house-keeping; close to corner of Olive and Fifth streets; very good location for family purpose or for roomers; lease given.
11-room new house, on Bellevue ave., near Pearl street.
4-room furnished house, near Fifth and Earl sts.
6-room furnished house, near S. P. R. R., on Buena Vista st.; rent, $55.
7-room cottage on Eleventh st., near car line.
13-room lodging house on Buena Vista and Temple sts.; furniture for sale at reasonable figure; long lease; cheap rent.
14-room lodging-house; close into the business center; furniture for sale, $1600; long lease; rent, $125.
27-room lodging and boarding-house; centrally located; two squares from Temple block and Spring st.; furniture, $3100; long lease; cheap rent; all or part cash.
26-room lodging-house in the business center of the city; this house is clearing over $300 per month.
38-room lodging-house; partly furnished; in the business center of the city; lease and furniture for sale, $700; all or part cash.
18-room rooming-house on Spring st.; furniture for sale, $2400; rent, $60, with good lease; all or part cash.
30-room first-class boarding-house; the best the city affords; close into the business center, on the main street; long lease; furniture for sale; part cash.
20-room lodging-house; furniture for sale, $3300; part cash; house clearing $250 per month; 2 years' lease; rent $55.
30-room family hotel, furniture for sale, $5000; long lease; cheap rent.
26-room lodging-house on Sixth st.; furniture for sale at reasonable price; long lease; cheap rent.
Furnished rooms in all parts of the city.
9-room house near to Pico and Main sts.; furniture for sale, $1000. This is a desirable house. Rent $45. Part of house rented bringing in $78.
S. C. HENTON & CO., real estate and rental agents, 20 S. Fort st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, COMmanding an unobstructed view of the entire city, the Pacific ocean, the Catalina Islands, Sierra Madre mountains, "Old Baldy," and the entire San Gabriel Valley; is on the finest and best improved street in the city and the very best lot on the street; lot 50x160, highly improved, with lawn, rose bushes and tropical plants, and magnolia and palm trees. It has a 20 months' lease, and the rent is but $100 per month. Would make splendid boarding-house for the elite, and is but 5 blocks from this office. Furniture for sale, $1500. Apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., sole agents, 7 S. Main st.

TO LET—LODGING-HOUSE OF 15 rooms on Main st., near postoffice; three years' lease; house clearing $200 per month; furniture and lease can be bought for $1100; owner selling on account of departure for Europe; this is one of our many golden opportunities that we are always willing to show those desirous of going into business. For particulars apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON Temple st., near Hill st.; rent, $72; three years' lease; five rooms rent for $122; elegantly furnished; owner selling on account of departure from city; price of furniture and lease, $1100; this is one of the nicest residences on Temple st., and the furniture is a bargain. For particulars apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main.

TO LET—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, within four blocks from this office; rent, $35; four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen; furniture and lease, $400; this is a soft snap for someone desirous of getting a nice home that is centrally located for less than cost of furniture. Apply M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main.

TO LET—A FAMILY HOTEL OF 30 rooms, centrally located; does a business clearing about $600 per month, and is, in fact, the "bon-ton" family hotel of the city; long lease, and furniture can be bought on good terms and at a reasonable figure. Apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main st.

TO LET—LODGING-HOUSE OF 9 rooms near corner of Third and Hill; rent, $45; long lease; house clearing $75 per month; owners are leaving the city; furniture can be bought reasonable. For particulars apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main.

TO LET—A LODGING-HOUSE OF 15 rooms, on Spring st., within 5 blocks of this office: 14 months' lease; rent, $110; price of furniture, $700. Apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main st.

TO LET—SAVE HIGH ROOM RENT by calling at the corner of Laurel and Santee, near Main; new nice, sunny, en suite or single; 3 car lines.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS, NEAR Temple and Buena Vista; lease 20 months; reasonable rent, and furniture (first-class) for sale, $1350. Apply to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 7 S. Main st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS AND stable; rent, $40; long lease; situated on Morris, near Pico st.; elegantly furnished, furniture and lease, $250. Apply M. J. NOLAN & CO, 7 S. Main.

TO LET—CHEAPER THAN RENT, 4-room house and large lot, $1250; payable, $25 cash, $25 per month. Apply from 9 a. m. to 12 m. to CHARLES VICTOR HALL, 29½ S. Spring st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, CLOSets, grate bath, mountain water; choice location. 4 Hamilton st., East Los Angeles; one-horse cars.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 4 rooms, Virginia ave., Boyle Heights, $25. Inquire L. B. de CAMP, No. 50 S. Spring st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 4 rooms on York, near Figueroa st. Apply to the owner, 18 W. Third st., room 7.

TO LET—A NICE 4-ROOM COTTAGE, No. 1825 Carlisle st.; electric car passes the door; third door from Walnut ave.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, HALL, bath, closets, lawn, at room 3, 29½ S. Spring st., by O. O. TRANTUM.

TO LET—A 6-ROOM HOUSE AT EAST San Gabriel. Apply to W. A. HARTWELL, 50 S. Spring st.

To Let—Rooms.

TO LET—ROOMS—IN THE ELEGANT new hotel, the Moffatt House; best ventilated and arranged house in the city; furnished rooms, all hard-finish; price $5 and upwards. Corner Rose and Davis sts., between First and Second, near Alameda st.

TO LET—DULCE DOMUM—335 S. Hill st., beautiful furnished rooms; all new; heated; comfortable and convenient; permanent tenants desired; rents reasonable. MRS. E. M. CRIPPEN, manager.

TO LET—KIMBALL MANSION, 34 Buena Vista st., nicely-furnished sunny rooms, with homelike board, from $7 to $10 per week; special arrangements for permanent parties. MRS. N. H. SIMPKINS.

TO LET—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED sunny outside room for gentleman or man and wife; would make a nice office. No. 533 Earl st., between Sixth and Seventh st.

TO LET—THE SOUTHWESTERN, 108 and 110 E. Third st. (Mayo), 50 furnished rooms, $2 to $5 per week; beds 40 to 50 cents per night. FRENCH & NORTON.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A SUNNY suite of rooms overlooking city, $40; also, large frontroom, $25; breakfast served to order, if desired. 216 S. Olive st.

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in a nice two-story house; two down stairs, with furnished kitchen. 523 Beaudry ave., north of Temple st.

TO LET—35 BUENA VISTA ST., TWO squares from Spring and Temple, 2 nicely-furnished front rooms; reasonable to desirable parties.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, new building, from $2 upward. 782 San Fernando st. BURROWS, proprietor.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED rooms in private family; cheap. Apply 211 E. Seventh st. S. CERELLI, proprietor.

TO LET—A BRIGHT, PLEASANT room; also one single room; 35 Buena Vista; two squares from Spring and Temple.

TO LET—A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room; fine location, on crest of the hill. No. 156 S. Olive st., corner of Third.

TO LET—ROOMS AT THE CARLETON, 155 and 157 S. Spring st., 75c and upward; meals at all hours. J. E. AULL & CO.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED, sunny front room for one or two persons; no children. 11 N. Bunker Hill ave.

TO LET—A LARGE SUNNY FRONT room, furnished, in private family. ABADIE & HORINE, No. 5 S. Main st.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, corner Olive and Fifth sts.

TO LET—GENTLEMEN DESIRING nice, cool, cosy furnished rooms please apply at 707 S. Spring st.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED front room at 314 S. Hill st., near Fourth; rent very reasonable.

TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOM, or 3 rooms furnished for housekeeping. 433 Buena Vista st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, $12 and up per month, the Dalton House, E. Fifth.

TO LET—SOMERSET HOUSE, 110 E. Fifth st., furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO LET—ST. HELENA HOUSE, 220 S. Fort street., sunny rooms neatly furnished.

TO LET—THE RAMSAY, 217 W. SECond st., furnished rooms, en suite or single.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED front room. Inquire at 129 S. Fort st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 420 W. Sixth st.

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping at 106 S Olive st.

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOMS AT the FORRESTER, 133 W First.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, at 606 S. Hill st.; $20.

TO LET—181 NEW HIGH ST., FURnished rooms, en suite or single.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms. 613 S. Fort st.

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED rooms at 421 W. Seventh st.

TO LET—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. No. 75 Earl st., near Ninth.

PART II. Pages 9 to 12.

The Los Angeles Times.

Sunday

ELEVENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII. NO. 105. LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE: Single Copies 5 Cents. By the Week, 3 Cents.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY W. P. McINTOSH,

13 South Main St., Los Angeles,

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]—Two-story house of 12 large rooms, [illegible] hot and cold water; is new, [illegible] and immediate possession will be [illegible] built carefully by owner for a [illegible]; seven minutes' ride [illegible] block on cable cars; large lot; it [illegible]; terms easy; see it.

[illegible]—Elegant two-story house, Main [illegible] opposite mammoth hotel now [illegible].

[illegible] Booth street, hard finished: [illegible].

[illegible] cottage, Jewel street, [illegible].

[illegible] Orange avenue, 6 rooms; very [illegible].

[illegible] two-story house on Temple [illegible].

[illegible] street, near Main, lot 50x150, [illegible].

[illegible] two-story house, 10 rooms, [illegible] hot and cold water, etc.; [illegible] not far from Temple; very [illegible].

[illegible] two-story house on Santee [illegible] Washington; modern improve[ments] [illegible] lawn, stable, large lot; very [illegible].

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

[illegible] street, near Bellevue avenue, [illegible] two lots clean side of Water [illegible].

[illegible] avenue, Angeleno Heights; [illegible] very cheap; lots on same street [illegible] sell for $3000 each.

[illegible] Hill, four fine large lots.

[illegible] Hill and Pico; 122x135.

[illegible] feet front on Grand avenue, [illegible] Washington.

$16,500—Main street, near Eleventh; 60x160 feet.

$16,000—Corner Hill and Twelfth; 100x165.

$4000—For four lots, College and New Depot streets; cheap.

$1800—Mignonette street, near Beaudry avenue; easy terms.

$2000—Court street, between Beaudry avenue and Figueroa.

$500—Per front foot, Main street, near Eighth; paving all paid.

$800—Per front foot, on New High street, near Franklin; very cheap.

$7500—Fine lot, 50x160, west side Figueroa street, north of Washington.

$2500—Fine lot on Beaudry avenue, near Temple, below Market.

$2750—Beaudry avenue, west side; cheap.

$1000—Corner lot, Howland street, between Adams and Washington; cheap.

$1600—Each for lots on Myrtle avenue.

$7000—For two lots on west side Santee; each 50x200 feet.

$3100—Los Angeles street; cheapest lot north of Washington street.

$900—For lots in Waverly tract.

$2000—Lot on west side of Los Angeles street.

$4500—For two lots on Los Angeles street: clean side; one half block from Washington.

Lots 65 and 66, Los Angeles street, near Consuelo; make an offer; owner anxious to sell.

ACRE PROPERTY.

Several pieces in the city suitable for subdivision.

Lots in the Highland tract, between the Temple and Diamond-street cars. High ground, in plain view of ocean and mountains. Prices from $700 to $1800 each; very easy terms.

[illegible] the foregoing I have a large list of fine houses and lots on all the principal business [illegible]. I am general agent for the sale of the fine orange and other fruit lands at Barton [illegible] where the finest oranges in the world are raised at an altitude of 2000 feet above [illegible] where the air is pure and dry. Persons suffering from asthma, bronchitis or any [illegible] will get almost immediate relief at Mentone or Barton. Land sold cheap and [illegible] easy terms in small tracts.

W. P. McINTOSH,

[illegible] and Proprietor of the only Block Maps Ever Published in this City. MONEY LOANED.

DIVISION NUMBER 2!

[The] Raymond Improvement Co., Having Sold the Greater Portion of Division No. 1,

—NOW OFFERS TO BUYERS—

[DIVI]SION NO. 2, IN FRONT OF RAYMOND HOTEL!

—INCLUDING—

A Long Frontage on Garfield Avenue.

[illegible] Railroad now being built and will be running from Raymond to [illegible] within a few weeks. Cheapest Property in Pasadena.

—APPLY TO—

[illegible] SEC'Y, ROOM 9, LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

FOR SALE!

[Unti]l April 1, 1888, the Following Property,

With Improvements on it Worth $4000.

[illegible] ON CENTRAL AVENUE, AND 655.64 FEET ON VERNON AVENUE.

—A BEAUTIFUL CORNER.—

[The property] can be cut up into lots so as to readily bring $18,500 and then be cheaper [than any] property in that vicinity. It is offered as a whole, until March 1st, at this very [low price] of $14,000. Terms, $6500 cash, balance one, two and three years, with 10 per [cent]. Call on us and we will show what we say is true.

[illegible] & CO., 14 S. FORT STREET.

[If] you want to get there, you had better take a lot in

[AR]LINGTON HEIGHTS!

Before the street cars get there. [They] are coming right away. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS CO., O. L. LIVESEY, AGENT.

[McCa]rthy's California Land Office, 23 W. First.

Unclassified.

[THE] PHILADELPHIA CARPET HOUSE,

[240] & 242 South Spring Street, bet. Third and Fourth.

[Having] opened the above large storeroom with a full line of

[CARPETS], OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS,

[illegible] designs in ORIENTAL, MADRAS, MANDALAY, TURCOMAN, [illegible] CURTAINS, MATS, RUGS, CRUMB CLOTHS, etc., etc., we would respectfully [invite] furnishing houses, hotels, restaurants, etc., to call and inspect our stock, [as] we carry the newest novelties direct from the factory, we cannot fail [to please]. [We] keep a large and well-assorted stock of WALL-PAPER and DECORA[TIONS], [and] competent workmen for this department, making a specialty of fine work [illegible], etc. NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED, AND SATIS[FACTION] GUARANTEED.

[Country] Orders Solicited, to which We Pay Careful and Prompt Attention.

—PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—

[PHI]LADELPHIA CARPET HOUSE,

240 & 242 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

[Th]e Carlton Hotel,

PASADENA, CAL.

[illegible] Furnished Passenger Elevator and all Modern Con[veniences]. The Leading Hotel in the City and STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

[illegible] PER DAY, EXCEPT ROOMS EN SUITE.

DR. STEINHART'S

[Vegetable] Kidney and Liver Remedy!

[For diseases] of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes and [illegible], Retention of Urine, Pain in the Back, etc.

—FOR THE LIVER—

[illegible] Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, etc.

[illegible] Room 13, corner of Spring and First Streets.

[illegible] $1.50 per bottle sent all over the United States.

[illegible] REMEDY. Samples of said medicine will be sold for 60 days [illegible] show merits of said medicine.

HERR VON BISMARCK.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR AND HIS HOMELY ORATORY.

How He Looks and Acts When Making His Great Speeches—Awkard, but Awfully Forceful—He Wears the Biggest Hat in Mecklenburg.

[New York World.]

Europe held its breath one day during the past week. It has been announced that on Monday Prince Bismarck would, in his address to the Reichstag, inform humanity whether the springtime was to bring war or peace. But we are about as wise now as we were a week ago respecting the probability of the future, and Lord Salisbury told a great truth when he said in the British House of Lords on Thursday night that "he would not pretend to give fuller information than was conveyed in the recent masterly speech of Prince Bismarck." The noble lord was presumably ironical. The great benefit of such a speech is that it gives the solons of the European political papers each a chance to interpret the Chancellor's words in the way that suits them best. What Prince Bismarck wants now and all the time is to increase the military strength of Germany, so as to be ready for emergencies, the most likely of which is the simultaneous attack of Russia and France. To meet this he can now place a million men on either frontier, and after keeping Europe on the tiptoe of expectancy for a few days he is happy. "The warlike tendencies of France and Russia," he said, "drive us to defense. The pike in France and Russia compel us to become carp."

Prince Bismarck is fond of using the most common sense kind of similes in his speeches. There is probably a mistranslation of the original in the English rendering of the above paragraph. What he said undoubtedly was: "France and Russia are the pikes and," interrogatively, "we shall be the carp?"—a fish which, everybody knows, furnishes a dainty meal for the voracious pike. In Germany the carp is cultivated in ponds to a very great extent. It was in ancient Rome looked upon as the symbol of fruitfulness. In a fish three pounds in weight no less than 337,000 eggs have been found; in larger ones as many as 700,000. On the other hand, the pike is the robber of European lakes and rivers, the shark of inland waters. It is with such simple, every-day illustrations that Prince Bismarck loves to interlard his great speeches and letters. In this regard no man has made happier hits. In 1867 he said: 'Let us place Germany in the saddle. She will be able to ride well enough." In all his great speeches appealing for funds to carry out the military defense of the country will be found many phrases that are calculated to strike home to the heart of the German. "An insufficient preparation for defense," he once said, "brings about its own punishment." In 1869 he said: "A roof is necessary to prevent the rain coming in; a dike is necessary to prevent inundations, and our army is necessary to protect our productivity in its whole extent. To spare the cost of taking precautions in time comes immensely expensive in the end."

The task of taking down the Prince's speeches is not an easy one. The official stenographers often trip up on his words, as in his recent speech, wherein the correction had to be made about his reference to Russia and Bulgaria. The incorrect version came from the unofficial accounts, and the correction from the Prince himself. The stenographers who take his words have afterward to write out their notes in long-hand, and these are submitted to the Chancellor, who makes corrections before they are published as the official utterances. A member of the official stenographic corps of the Reichstag, in writing of Bismarck as a speaker, says: It is not the speed with which he speaks that makes the reporters' task of taking down his words an especially difficult one, for there are swifter talkers than he, but Prince Bismarck speaks at a very unequal rate, and, as a rule, it is quickest at those very places which are most to the point. Not unfrequently, too, he interrupts himself with intermediate sentences, and he has a peculiar style of his own, with quite unexpected turns of speech; in addition to which he often interweaves quotations—sometimes in foreign languages—with his remarks, and occasionally, toward the end of a sentence, speaks so low as to make him difficult to be understood at our desk, although it is in the immediate vicinity of where he stands. And then the stenographer cannot altogether get rid of the feeling that he is working under the pressure of the weight and importance of what he is taking down, as well as under the consciousness that he is preserving the words of the man at whom all Europe is looking."

The "winged words" that have been taken from Bismarck's speeches form a goodly volume, which may be found in all German book stores. One such, entitled "Bismarck Anthologie," contains many gems, and these are constantly being added to. A few, however, may be given as illustrations. Some are from his speeches, others from his published dispatches. He is not an orator. He never speaks for speaking's sake. He once described his own manner of parliamentary speech: "I have," he said, "already pointed out to you that I am no orator. I cannot work upon your feelings or render facts obscure by playing upon words. My speech is simple and plain." Again, he once said: "The gift of eloquence has caused a great deal of mischief in parliamentary life. . . . Oratory is only a waste of time. . . . The strongest wrestler, even in the field of oratory, worsts the others. . . . A good speaker must be something of a poet, and, therefore, cannot adhere mathematically to the truth. . . . Eloquent speakers are like a good many gentlemen with small feet, who always wear shoes too small for them and stick out their feet to be looked at." But if not an orator the Prince says things that are worthy of being remembered in any study of his character and influence. A few may here be quoted:

"My ideal is Robert Bruce in the story of the spider, who was steadfast in courage to do his best for the fatherland in spite of the gloomiest prospects." (1879.)

"The great questions of the day are not settled by speeches and the decisions of majorities—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by Blood and Iron." (1862.)

"The longer I labor in politics the less is my belief in human calculations." (1864.)

"It is a good thing that we cannot change our inclinations with our shirts, seldom as we may do the latter." (1845.)

"Much harm can be done in a year and a half, but in so short a time how little good can be accomplished." (1871.)

"A groschen seems like a million to the man who has nothing, and who on the moment cannot discharge his liabilities." (1875.)

"I never saw a glove lying on the ground that I did not stoop to pick it up."

"You do not write politely enough for me," he once said to his press secretary. "Write like a politician, and in politics it is not one's object to affront people. Write diplomatically; even in declaring war men are quite courteous."

"Politeness as far as the last step of the gallows, but hanging for all that. One can afford to be gruff only to one's friends, being convinced that they won't take it ill. How much sharper, for instance, is one with one's own wife than with other ladies."

Bismarck as an orator has been compared to Cromwell. Though he makes no pretensions to being a speaker, yet his practice does not always comport with his theories, as is shown by the fact that on important occasions he holds the floor for several hours at a time. On Monday last he spoke for one hour and three-quarters. Bismarck, however, would in all probability prove his consistency by claiming that what he says is not mere idle words. It is more interesting to watch Bismarck when making one of his great speeches than to listen to him. His words are far stronger and make much more of an impression in cold type than when they fall from his lips. This shows their inherent force and weight. His delivery is slow; he always uses the exact word he wants, and his facts are marshaled in clear and lucid order. When he first rises to speak, a great silence falls upon the Reichstag; not even a whisper is heard, and the Deputies of all shades of political opinion crowd as closely as possible around him, fearful lest they might lose a single syllable of what he says. Bismarck has little or no rhetorical action. His motions are not graceful, his voice is husky and unmusical, and some of his sentences are as long as those of our own Evarts. During a debate he makes frequent notes in a coarse, scrawling hand. When attacked by some keen opponents he grows nervous, shifts in his seat, his pen shakes between his fingers, and very often his hand goes menacingly to his sword-hilt, for Bismarck, while he is the first civil officer in the Empire, is at the same time a general of cavalry, and always wears his undress uniform in the Reichstag.

When aroused his ebullitions of passion are frequently terrible. His great frame quivers with emotion, and his gray-blue eyes flash fire as he turns toward the benches of his adversaries and demands to know who it was that hissed him. Scenes of this character, however, are of rare occurrence in recent years. He is merciless in retort, unsparing of persons, no matter what their age, their personal services to himself or to the Empire. He possesses a caustic humor, which he uses with great effect. A master of invective, his coarseness of speech very often defeats his own object. One of his countrymen, speaking on this point, has described him as "an Achilles in courage, he is a Thersites in debate as often as the candid censure of friends or the vicious taunts of foes goad him into the loss of his temper." Bismarck has in an extraordinary degree the art or faculty of embodying in a terse phrase some great national aspiration which throws his immediate audience into raptures of enthusiasm, and thenceforth becomes a battle-cry from one end of Germany to the other. "God is with us" will, in all probability, outlive the Empire, as Seward's "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" survive the great anti-slavery agitation and the civil war.

Prince Bismarck is seen to best advantage in his celebrated informal receptions and in his home life. He is a man of striking personal appearance. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and of splendid proportions in every respect. His head is very large, of great breadth, well shaped, and rests on a great neck, which rises firmly above his giant frame. The forehead is large and bold, the lower half seamed and furrowed; the upper portion smooth and shiny. The eyes are full, steel blue in color, and protrude far out from the brows, which are covered with great bunches of hair. The nose is large and aristocratic looking, the mouth firm, covered by a heavy grizzly mustache; the jaws, which appear to have the solidity of iron, converge in a massive, finely-cut chin. The expression of the face is solemn, earnest, inexorable, implacable. Paul Lindeau once visited the studio of Prof. Schaper and saw there the busts of Bismarck, Moltke and Richard Wagner, which he described as "three of the most marvelous heads that one can see anywhere, and beside which all others look more or less insignificant." Mr. Lowe, Bismarck's biographer, made inquiries afterward of Prof. Schaper, and says that of the three heads Wagner had much the largest; that Moltke's is remarkable for its beautifully symmetrical and perfect poise, while Bismarck's is remarkable for its rugged bulk and strength, and for its abnormal breadth above the ears, which, according to phrenologists, would indicate combativeness. At any rate, a Berlin hatter says, as a result of his cranialogical examinations, that of all German tribes the Mecklenburgers have the broadest heads, but that no Mecklenburger wears so large a hat as the hero of Varzin. The following description of Prince Bismarck and the two great men of Germany, entitled "Figures of 1870 and 1871," may fitly close this sketch:

Who is the man with hair so gray,
And a skull that's bald already;
Goes, p'raps, on a crutch, in old men's way,
And can't keep his poor head steady?
No, strong as oak,
And of hero's stock;
Booted and steeled
He rode in the field.
Germany followed him, firm and true;
To him, the Kaiser, the toast is due.

Who is the mannikin, small and still,
Scratching maps with line and tittle?
Some mathematical professor, who will
Just square the circle a little?
No, no; this man
Smote Austria's plan;
And Gallia's power
Felled in an hour!
A small-sized man, with a giant brain:
To Moltke, then, a glass would drain!

Who is the man in the white attire,
And looks as do cavaliers?
Most surely a gay Pommeranian squire
Who serves in the Cuirrassiers?
No, by his skill,
And his firm will,
He welded in fire
The great Empire.
In blood and iron he made his mark,
So charge your glasses full—to Bismarck!

JOHN P. JACKSON.

THE FLOOD OF '62.

The Old-timer Relates Some Incidents of That Occurrence.

[San Bernardino Times.]

The heavy rains of the past week naturally brought up the subject of other storms that have visited this valley, and their effects upon the streams and surrounding country. Accordingly the "old-timer" was sought out, and was found in a peculiarly happy reminiscent mood.

"Well, what do you think of this for a storm?" asked the reporter, who had dropped in just as the windows of heaven seemed to have opened and the water was descending in torrents.

"Storm? You don't call this much of a storm, do you? Why, this is just only a moderate shower, such as we get plenty of here. But if you want to see rain, you ought to have been here in the winter of 1861–'62. That is when we had the great flood that is always spoken of here as the flood of '62. Why, sir, talk about storms! It rained 40 days and 40 nights that time, and people began to think that we were going to have a repetition of the experience of Noah.

"On Christmas eve, 1861, it began to rain. It rained and rained, and it kept on raining. It seemed as if it never would let up. Not only did it rain, but the water simply came down in sheets, and not in separate drops. Well, by the time it had rained a couple or three weeks, it began to get a little monotonous, and people thought it was time to let up. But there was no let up to it. The storm was a stayer, I tell you. The streams began to rise early in the storm, and they kept on rising. By the time the rain had fallen steadily for over a month, things began to look mighty dubious. Warm Creek rose until it nearly reached the hill where Starke's Hotel now stands. Town Creek was nearly 10 feet deep, and was a perfect torrent. The Santa Ana River was bankfull, and finally overflowed three or four miles east of town, and the water ran across the country into Warm Creek. That stream was unable to carry the immense volume of water, and as a consequence nearly the whole country southeast of town was under water for miles. Houses and barns were washed away, and much damage was done generally. Some very fine ranches were ruined by being covered several feet deep with sand.

"To give you an idea of the amount of water in the Santa Ana—do you remember the steep bank of that stream which reaches northeast for several miles from the Old San Bernardino crossing? Well, after the flood went down people gathered driftwood from the top of that bank, which had been left there by the water. The bank, as you know, is 40 feet or so in perpendicular height."

"Do you anticipate any such flood as that this season?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no. Storms like this are not particularly uncommon. That is, they come every few years. But you need not fear a flood unless there is a continual rain for a month, or even more. The streams all have pretty deep channels and can carry an immense amount of water without overflowing their banks.

COAL OIL JOHNNY.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

How He Spent an Immense Fortune—His Minstrel Career—Buying Hotels for a Day—Starting a Hackman in Business.

"Traveled? Oh, yes; I've traveled quite a bit in my time. In fact, I've been around the world three times." This was remarked by William Gaylord, the contortionist, to a writer for the St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, the other evening. "And I've had many queer experiences," he resumed. "Do you know, Coal Oil Johnny was my particular friend in his palmiest days? Well, he was. Indeed, I was his room-mate when he cut his antics, which made him celebrated as the most eccentric millionaire on earth. It was from 1863 to 1869. You see, I was with the Skiff & Gaylord Minstrels. Johnny, whose real name is John W. Steele, saw our performance in Philadelphia, and got stuck on the business and bought a third interest in the show. His first move was to get $5000 worth of wood cuts at his own expense. They were all the way from a one-sheet to a 24-sheet size, and the largest amount any concern had ever owned. The cartoon, which attracted so much attention, of 'Bring That Skiff Over Here,' was in the lot. We went on the road, did a monster business everywhere, turned away people and were prosperous. Reaching Utica, N. Y., Johnny treated to a supper for the company which cost $1000. He then conceived the idea of traveling by his own train, and purchased an engine, a sleeper and a baggage car at an enormous expense. All dates for two weeks were canceled and we went junketing, Johnny footing all bills. In Erie we had a $500 supper, and so it went. It was here that Johnny bought his first hack. After a short ride he presented it to the driver. Our dates being canceled, Johnny insisted on indemnifying us for loss of time. He paid all salaries, and then estimated the probable business receipts upon the basis of packed houses, and paid that over to Seth Slocum, our treasurer.

"In Chicago, Johnny gave another exhibition of his eccentric traits. He leased the Academy of Music for the season, and we did a good business. Finally he proposed a benefit for Skiff & Gaylord, and sent over to rent the Crosby Opera-house, then the first in the country. The manager sent back the insolent reply to the overture, 'We don't rent our house for a nigger show.' Johnny got warm in the collar. He and I went down to his office in Root & Cady's music store."

"'What will you take for your house, and sell it outright,' asked Johnny of Mr. Root.

"'I don't want to sell,' said he.

"'I'll give you a liberal price. Money is no object.'"

"Then Johnny pulled out his roll from his valise and counted out $200,000, and asked Root if that was an object. Root was thunderstruck. 'If you are that kind of a man, you can have the opera-house for the benefit free of charge.' Well, the benefit was the biggest success ever known in minstrelsy. The receipts were $2500, and more were turned away than could be given admission. Next day Johnny hunted up one of the finest carriage horses in the city and presented it to Mr. Root, in recognition of the courtesy.

"Oh, Johnny was a prince with his money. His income at that time was $15,000 per day, but I have seen him spend as high as $160,000 in one day. That was the time he hired the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia and bought the Girard House.

"You have doubtless heard of the circumstances. It came about in this way: We went to the Continental and Johnny very politely said to the clerk, 'Will you please tell the proprietor that J. W. Steele wishes to see him?' 'No, sir,' said the clerk; 'the landlord is busy.' Johnny suggested that he could make it an object in a financial way for the clerk to accommodate the whim. At this the clerk became disdainful, and Johnny tossed a bellboy a $20 gold piece, with a like request. The result was an interview in the office with the landlord forthwith. Johnny claimed he had been ill-treated, and requested the summary dismissal of the clerk. The proprietor refused, and then Johnny asked for the price of the hotel, offering to buy it. The man said he could not sell, because he was not the entire owner.

"'Will you lease it for today, then?' asked Johnny.'

"'No.'

"'Supposing I give you $8000 for the privilege?'

"'Well, that alters matters somewhat.'

"A bargain was made, the $8000 was paid over, and Johnny was installed as landlord. He made me bell-boy, while Slocum officiated as clerk. The doors were thrown open, and every guest in the house had his fill of wines and edibles, free of cost. In fact, a huge placard was posted in front of the hotel: 'Open house today; everything free; all are welcome!' Oh, it was a merry lark. The whole city appeared to catch on, and the house was full. When Johnny thought he had fun enough he turned the hostelry over to the landlord, who at once reinstated the odious clerk. Here was a how-dedo. Johnny was frantic with rage. He went over to the Girard and quickly concluded a bargain for it, the consideration being $110,000. It was placed in the charge of the old proprietor, with the instruction to 'buck' the Continental by making the prices so low that everybody would come there. This was done, and the Continental did no business so long as the arrangements continued. The day of the hotel transaction we were up on Arch street. A rain set in and Johnny approached a hack standing in front of a fashionable store, and tried to engage it to carry us to the Girard. The driver said it was impossible, as he had a party in the store. Johnny tossed him a $100 bill, and the driver said he would chance it. When we arrived at the hotel Johnny said: 'See here, Cabby, you're a likely fellow. How would you like to own that rig?' The driver thought he was joking, but Johnny handed him $3000, and a half hour later the delighted driver returned with the statement that the purchase had been effected for the $3000. Johnny then gave him $1000 more to get a stable with, and that man today is the wealthiest hack-owner in Philadelphia. It was about 1866 that Johnny went broke, poor fellow. All this talk about his lighting cigars with $100 bills is nonsense. He was a spendthrift, but he usually spent his money where he thought it would benefit someone. Good-by, I must hurry, for my turn comes next."

SAN DIEGO'S MATCH FACTORY.

Ohio Parties to Commence Work on a Large Establishment.

[San Diego Sun.]

A week or two ago the Sun published a brief interview with Hon. A. M. Barber of Akron, O., who was stopping in the city, a guest at the Horton House. The latter part of next week Mr. Barber is again expected in San Diego. He returns here for the purpose of awaiting the arrival of a large party of capitalists from the Eastern States. The arrival of this party in San Diego will be an event in the commercial history of this city, as the results of their visit here will certainly prove.

On Monday morning a special vestibule palace car left Akron, O., for San Diego. The occupants of the car include Hon. O. C. Barber and wife, Miss Anna Barber, George Tod Ford and wife, T. W. Cornell, William A. Palmer and Miss Anna Ganter, all of Akron, O., and the Swift Brothers of Wilmington, Del.

A. M. and O. C. Barber are brothers, only sons of George C. Barber, the pioneer match manufacturer of the United States. The two brothers succeeded their father in business, and control the Barber Match Company of Akron, O., an institution employing over 1000 hands, and doing one-half of the match business of the country. In this factory the parlor match had its origin. Some three years ago the match manufacturers of the United States were consolidated, and the Barber Match Company of Akron, O., Swift & Courtney Company of Wilmington, Del., and 10 other firms combined under the name of the Diamond Match Company, which now controls the match business of this country.

The Swift Brothers of Wilmington, Del., and Hon. O. C. Barber are officers of the Diamond Match Company. Of the others who accompany these gentlemen to San Diego, T. W. Cornell is a millionaire banker of Akron, O.; William A. Palmer is a prominent manufacturer and capitalist; George Tod Ford is a leading lawyer and capitalist of northern Ohio, and is a relative of Gov. Tod, war Governor of Ohio. The Barber Brothers and the Swift Brothers are men representing a capital of $6,000,000 or $8,000,000. They practically own and control the match-making industry of America. Their visit to San Diego and the Pacific Coast is for the express purpose of locating and establishing here an immense match manufactory that will give employment to 1000 or more operatives. Their Pacific Coast factory, which will doubtless be established in San Diego, will supply the match trade of the entire coast, the Northwest country, Mexico and South America. Their object in selecting San Diego as the location for the large manufactory is to secure a central location. The Diamond Match Company already has a large and increasing trade in Mexico and Central and South America, and it is the plan of the company to extend this trade, and to supply the whole of the South American continent with matches from the San Diego factory.

It is expected that the party will arrive in the city in their special car next week. Further details of the company's plans will be awaited with great interest, and the citizens of San Diego will doubtless give the gentlemen a hearty welcome upon their arrival.

In the past there have been several manufactories of matches at San Francisco, but at the present time there is but one factory on the coast. This is a small institution in San Francisco, where only block matches are made. Block matches are the old-fashioned sort, having been long ago superseded in popular favor by the parlor or explosive match, the secret of manufacture having been discovered some years ago by a workman in the Barber factory in Ohio. Since that time the block matches have been going out of use, until today nine-tenth of the matches used on the Pacific Coast are from the factories of the Diamond Match Company in Ohio, Deleware and other States. Thus it will be seen that the Diamond Match Company already controls the business on the coast.

For many years a branch office and warehouse of the Diamond Match Company has existed in New Orleans. From this point the supply of matches for Mexico, Central and South America has been shipped. To lessen the expenses of their carrying trade to these countries, and at the same time to save the expense of shipping matches across the continent to the coast, the Diamond Company have determined to establish a large manufactory in Southern California. In this way they can also keep the market well stocked, as under the present arrangement of freight transportation the company find it almost impossible to keep up with its coast trade. All these difficulties will be remedied by the establishment of the new factory, which will doubtless be located in San Diego.

SANTA ANA'S EXPORTS.

A Good Showing for the Twelve Months of 1887.

[Santa Ana Herald.]

It is quite a job to wade through the exports of a whole year, gathering and classifying them week by week, and giving the figures correctly, jumping at no conclusions. The Herald now presents the exact record of the exports for the 12 months of 1887, by the Southern Pacific Railroad, from the Santa Ana station. These figures can be relied upon as correct, copied as they are each week from the books of the railroad company. Some time since an approximate estimate of our exports for six months was made by some paper, and copied by a local sheet. It may or may not have been correct. The Herald compiles its own figures, and vouches for their correctness. The following are these interesting statistics:

Oranges, 67,634 boxes; lemons, 1617 boxes; limes, 1449 boxes; raisins, 20,963 boxes; wine, 45 carloads, 230 pipes and 414 barrels; brandy, 51 barrels; green fruit, 59,810 pounds; dried fruit, 58,889 pounds; apricots, 34,035 pounds; tomatoes, 20 boxes; canned fruit, 765 pounds; apples, 5 barrels; walnuts, 763 sacks; hay, 204,295 pounds; hams, 7 cases; bacon, 4 cases; cheese, 14 cases; hides and pelts, 85,250 pounds; eggs, 2248 cases; fowls, 111 coops; cattle, 2 cars; sheep, 15 cars; hogs, 36 cars; brick, 584,800 pounds; tallow, 2 barrels; potatoes, 119 sacks; wool, 1198 bales; honey, 713 cases; onions, 24 sacks; lumber, 7 cars; corn, 308 sacks; nursery stock, 6 cars and 547 packages; household goods, 266,100 pounds; general merchandise, 1,355,223 pounds. Grand total, 12,093,997 pounds.

Twelve million pounds of exports by one line of railroad, we submit, is a pretty good showing for Santa Ana. A great quantity of oranges and other fruits, hay, vegetables, raisins, nuts, etc., have been shipped over the California Central, but the officials of that road will give no figures, notwithstanding they will be beneficial to this section of country by showing up its resources. The exports by sea, by the way of Newport, for the past year were quite light, though the imports were heavy. Several thousand sacks of corn, honey, hides, etc., went out by Newport. Guess-work figures do not inspire much confidence, but reliable ones are sought after and depended upon as a good criterion to judge of the substantial character of the country. The Herald is the only paper in this end of the valley that has taken pains to present the yearly record of exports during the seven years past.

Pomona Items.

[Condensed from the Pomona Times.]

Three gamblers arrested February, 27th, for dealing faro were each put under $50 bonds, failed to appear and their bonds were forfeited.

A large increase in tree planting this year is noted. With a cannery and evaporator a fixed fact, no one need hesitate about planting fruit trees.

The rain of the last storm amounted to 3.91 inches, and for the season, 17.85.

The steel rails for the Orange Grove street railway have arrived and tracklaying begun.

The track on the North Pomona motor road is mostly laid.

Pete Flemming's tunnel is now in a total length of 1400 feet, and there is now a flow of 60 inches. Mr. Flemming proposes to extend his tunnel 4000 feet further. The steam well-boring apparatus is now about ready to begin sinking artesian wells along the line of the tunnel.

John Whyte has taken a 10-years' lease of land from Louis Phillips for making brick, and has contracted for the manufacture of 2,000,000.

Mr. H. A. Palmer has an olive grove of three-year-old trees which have made a remarkable growth without irrigation.

The foundation for Todd's pipe works, 32x80 feet, has been laid.

The total amount of licenses issued by the City Clerk, for the fraction of the first quarter, so far, foots up $2,346.65.

Good to Remember.

[Western Resources.]

It is good for us to remember when the party papers are talking so long and learnedly about supporting American industries, meaning American manufacturers, that the American industry is agriculture; that there are more men and more dollars employed in agriculture than any other industry in the world; that the prosperity of the shop, the store, the office, the fleets on the ocean—in a word, the prosperity of the world depends on the field. Let us be proud, then, and firmly demand recognition and assert our rights; let our voices be heard above the din and roar of political strife. If we will, we can say who shall and who shall not be.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SUSAN SUNSHINE DISCOURSES ON WOMAN'S WORK.

Some Advice to Mothers—Teach Your Children to Be Helpful—Hours of Labor for Men—Woman's Work Is Never Done.

Many mothers wear themselves out in waiting upon their children. This is wrong. Children should be taught helpfulness and self-reliance; taught to relieve the mother who has the burden of household cares in the many ways that are possible, even to childhood. I am speaking especially to those now who have no servants to perform the necessary tasks of the household. There are many such homes in this land, and happy homes, too, but in them I think that generally the wife and mother is thoughtlessly left to carry the heaviest burdens of care. Her husband is perhaps a good, honest laborer or mechanic. He is kind to his family and provides for them comfortably. But when he comes home at night he comes home to rest. There may be a few "chores" to be done, but they do not take long. Eight or nine hours is as long as he is willing to work, and he grumbles at close-fisted capital and grinding monopolies, who, he asserts, would like to degrade and make a slave of Labor. He waxes eloquent upon the subject over his cup of tea, and talks about the necessity for strikes. Labor, he says, must defend itself. Its rights and privileges must be defined, and capital must be prevented from trampling upon the workingman. Eight or nine hours a day, he asserts, is as much as any man ought to work. He wants some rest from toil. He needs time for recreation and improvement. Why, he says, the man who doesn't work but eight hours a day won't wear out as soon as the man who works from daylight till dark; his chances for a hale and hearty old age are twice as good.

Thus he talks, while before him sits the wife whose day began at dawn, and whose work will not be done until near the small hours. The dishes must be washed, the kitchen tidied up for the evening, the children put to bed, and then if there's any darning or patching to be done the worn and weary wife must stitch her remaining strength into these repairs.

But the husband takes all this as a matter of course. Our laboring men never meet and "strike" for less hours of labor for the patient wife at home, nor are they as helpful as they might be in saving her steps. I must confess to a feeling of indignation when I see a man come home and sit quietly down to rest while he is waiting for supper, while the coal bucket is empty and the water bucket unfilled. He sees his wife take the empty hod and fill it and perhaps bring in the water from out of doors and does not make the slightest move to prevent it by doing it himself. I do not like to see boys sit still and let mother bring in the wood, and place the chairs for them at the table. Let the boys be taught to *think* of these things and to anticipate the ways and means by which they can help mother. How many a woman wears herself out and is laid away with folded hands in her grave who might have been spared for years had husband and children been thoughtful for her. She does not spare herself when working for her loved ones, and if husband nor children do not seek to lighten her burdens she will carry them uncomplainingly alone until the end comes.

NOTES.

Stir Cake.—Take 3 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of sweet cream, 2 cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda, and 2 of cream tartar, bake in layers.

Feather Cake.—Mix 1 cupful of sugar, 1 of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 egg, 2½ cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor to taste with nutmeg or lemon.

Sponge Cake.—Mix 1 cupful of flour with ½ teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cupful of sugar, 3 eggs and 1 tablespoonful of sweet milk; stir briskly and bake at once.

French Rolls, or Twist.—In one quart of luke-warm milk mix a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. When very light add a beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of butter, and knead in flour till stiff enough to roll. Let it rise again, and when very light roll out, cut in strips and braid it. Bake 30 minutes on buttered tin.

Graham Gems.—Grind one-half cupful of wheat in a coffee-mill, take three cupfuls of buttermilk (if not sour enough add two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar), a level teaspoonful of soda to each cupful of milk, a little salt (and sugar, if liked), a large spoonful of shortening, and flour enough to thicken. Drop into dripping-pans or gem-pans and bake 20 minutes. These are nice, prepared from one's own wheat, and we know it is clean.

Apple Dumplings.—These are quickly and easily prepared. Slice sour apples into a round pie dish, or pan, until rounded very full; then take one cupful of buttermilk, a tablespoonful of thick cream or other shortening, one teaspoonful of soda, slightly rounded, a little salt; stir in flour to make it quite thick, but do not beat it. Stir lightly and spread it over the apples. Put a spoonful of water in the tin. Bake half an hour, not too brown. We think they are delicious, and so much more easily and quickly made than the old way of mixing and rolling out, etc. When they are removed from the oven spread a little butter over the crust.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The Woman's Week.

[Washington Star.]

The members of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the International Council of Women, to be held here during the last week of the present month, are at present immersed in the preliminary business of the conference. This committee is composed of Miss Susan B. Aanthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Ellen H. Sheldon and Miss Rachel G. Foster. Miss Anthony, chairman of the committee, and Miss Foster, secretary, are at present installed at the Riggs. Mrs. Stanton is expected home from Europe about the 16th, and will come immediately to this city. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the chairman of the Railroad Committee, has secured reduced rates for delegates over nearly all the routes to this city. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, chairman of the Committee on Hotels, has secured, also, reduced hotel rates at several of the hotels.

The coming conference is intened to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the woman suffrage movement. The council, which will open on the 25th inst., will continue eight days and have sixteen public sessions. It is not intended that the discussions shall be limited to questions touching the political rights of women.

THE PROGRAMME

is arranged so as to secure an interchange of opinions on all the great questions now agitating the world. On Saturday, the 24th inst., preceding the formal opening of the council, there will be a public reception of delegates at the Riggs House. Sunday there will be church service at Albaugh's, where the sessions of the council will be held. Monday morning Mrs. Stanton will deliver her opening address. Monday's session will be devoted to education, Tuesday's to evangelical and temperance work and kindred topics, and Wednesday's to the labor question and auxiliary question and to questions of law. Thursday the foreign delegates will deliver addresses, and the subject of organizations among women will be discussed. Friday the question of moral education and other like matters will be talked over and the sessions of that day will be "for women only." Saturday the pioneer of the women's suffrage movement will talk, and the council will close after religious services Sunday.

Among the well-known American women who will take part in the council beside those named above are Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas, Mrs. Clara B. Colby of Nebraska, Rev. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin, Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace of Indiana, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth Lisle Saxon of Tennessee, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Illinois, Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Antoinette Brown, Mrs. Louise Reed Stowell, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Laura McNeir.

THE FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Much interest will be given to the proceedings of the council by the presence of a number of women from abroad, who come as accredited delegates from associations of women across the Atlantic. These include Mrs. Ormiston Chant of Edinburgh, representing the Scotch Woman's Suffrage Society, who is engaged in social purity work, and will speak on that subject; the Baroness Gripenberg, a well-known authoress of Finland, who will represent the Finnish Woman's Society, and who will be accompanied by Mrs. Alli Trygg, a Finnish lady of prominence as a teacher; Mrs. Alice Scatcherd of England, a representative of the suffrage women there; Mrs. Ada Frederikson, now living in Chicago, who will attend as a representative of the Danish Woman's Society, and at the request of the Crown Princess will represent also the Woman's Suffrage Association of Denmark; Mrs. Groth of Norway, who will represent the Norwegian Woman's Suffrage Association; the Pundita Ramaiba, a noted woman of India, who will represent the women of that faraway land, and Mme. Isabelle Bogelot of Paris, who has been engaged extensively in woman's work and the cause of philanthropy in Paris. Some of these ladies will sail for this country with Mrs. Stanton. Before coming to this city they will be given a reception in New York. Mrs. Ashton Dilke of England is expected as a representative of the Manchester Liberal League, and Miss Helen Taylor, a stepdaughter of John Stewart Mill, will come as an invited guest. There will be no representative from Italy, but a paper will be read from Mme. Fanny Zanipini Salazaro, editor of the Woman's Review, a monthly journal published at Rome. Miss Foster, the secretary, has arranged to issue tickets of admission to representatives of the press applying to her.

Fashion Notes.

Ribbons grow wider and wider for sashes, reaching the width of 14 inches.

Ginghams with a plain colored stripe alternating with one all-over dotted embroidery are more stylish than pretty.

Mouse color is the gray for spring, though steel and silver hold their own more than fairly, while among reds Indian and poppy are stylish.

Apple green is the last French caprice, and is bearable in silks, velvet, net and flowers, but heaven defend us from it in cheap stuffs, as it is simply and unutterably hideous.

New ginghams and sateens will be rather plainly made, but their architectural simplicity will be more than made good by the quantities of ribbon loops, bows, plaits, ends, streamers that the law allows to be pinned or piled or sewed upon them.

Full corsages grow more and more in favor for all material, thick or thin. In gauze or muslin the darts are taking only in the lining, but in other fabrics they appear as usual, with the fullness massed in the neck, or, if a surplice effect is desired, drawn in to the shoulders.

At last there is a line of demarkation in hats. Those for street wear have high crowns and close brims to match the trim jauntiness of the tailor gowns, while for country and seaside wear there are six-inch brims and one-story crowns on which pretty much what you please can be flung or twisted.

College Girls in Class Hats.

[Chicago Mail.]

The girls of Sage College, not to be outdone by their brother students at the universities, have adopted their respective class hats.

The post graduate capote is the dignified but ordinary black silk hat. It is supposed to indicate a peculiarly lofty state of mind.

The senior hat is the Oxford mortar, the counterpart of the one worn by Bishop Potter on State occasions.

The only way in which the senior's head cover differs from that of the senior's mortar-board is that the tassel is purple instead of black.

The sophomore class hat is a most stunning affair—the swellest of all the class headgear—and lends a charm to the faces of the "soph" girls that is gaining them a reputation for beauty. It is a regular Tam O'Shanter, with a tassel of brilliant red. The name of the hat is the "Russian Round Top." The freshmen, who are wild with jealousy over its picturesque effect, dub it the "baker's cap."

The freshman hat takes somewhat the shape of the upper-class hat. The head piece is after the Oxford mortar-board style, except that it covers less of the head. To the black crown is fastened a square piece of padded black broadcloth, so that one corner is above each ear and one over the brow and back of the head. This piece is fastened to the middle of the crown with a big plush button, purple in color, while the tassel is gold in hue.

Patrons of the Cosmeticians.

[New York Press.]

Never did cosmeticians flourish in this city as now. Alleged beautifying establishments are more numerous than the ills of life. Circulars which alluringly set forth the skill of professional beautifiers are blown on every breeze. Their patrons are legion, as the whitewashed and frescoed faces of many women prove. The natural flesh has been covered as with a layer of plaster, over which the hideous red of the rouge pot is spread with blazing effect. The result is a face at once vulgar and ghastly, and yet the average woman calls it "making herself attractive."

CAN WOMEN VOTE?

THEIR RIGHTS AS JUDGED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

A Lawyer's Opinion on a Much-discussed Subject—What the Constitution Says in Regard to the Franchise—Women Not Excluded.

The following letter on the subject of female suffrage has been written to a lady of this city by J. D. Reymert, formerly a prominent member of the New York bar, now of Los Angeles:

MRS. HARRY BROOK—*Dear Madam:* You have requested me to state what I know and what I think upon the subject of the right of women to vote, or as it is commonly termed, "female suffrage." It is a subject of vast importance, as the world appears to be advancing rapidly towards an equality of rights and duties, social, economical and political, between the sexes, and women are taking places and filling positions now in the industrial world which but a few years ago they were excluded from. Now, what is their legal status in a political sense in our country? I will first give you the law as I find it directly expressed.

The Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 1, says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the priviledges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Article 15 of the Constitution says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

These are late amendments to the Constitution, adopted in pursuance of article 5 of the Constitution, 17th September, 1787. They were submitted to the several States and ratified by the Legislatures thereof in due form.

Article 6 of the Constitution, section 2, says:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Constitution further says, in reference to articles 14 and 15, that "Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of these articles."

It follows that women born or naturalized in this country and subject to its jurisdiction are "citizens;" that to "vote" is the constitutional "right" of citizens; that they cannot be deprived thereof by the laws of any State to the contrary, or denied the equal protection of the laws, nor can they have their privileges or immunities abridged by the United States or by any State. And as women are citizens, they are more especially protected, expressly in this, that the right to vote shall not be denied by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

It would seem, as if the Constitution contemplated, that not only every other "race," but expressly the negro or colored citizens, who had formerly been in slavery, should not be denied or abridged in this right. Negro women are citizens as well as negro men. Have they not the same constitutional rights? If any disqualification of any class of citizens existed, except for crime, why does it not appear in the Constitution? If "sex" is a disqualification, as appears to be contended, then why not as well the male as the female sex? The distinction is not made. The cripple, the blind, the sick or the drunkard can vote, if he is a man, under our present rule or practice. Why not the women as well? They are entitled to the same "privileges and immunities" as all other citizens, and yet they are deprived of the privilege of participating in making the laws which they are to live under and upon which their "life, liberty and property" depend. They are to obey the laws of a free country, which spring from the "people" and are sacred as the sovereign will of the "people," expressed by the vote of the "people;" and yet the women citizens constitute one equal half of the entire number of citizens of the Republic and are disfranchised. The male citizen can speak his will and opinion at the polls, make the laws, prescribe the duties, and fix the penalties; the female citizen can but "obey" the laws "her lord" has made.

Thus briefly I state to you the law as it is and the way it is administered. For myself, it seems to me, republican, that "all citizens" should have equal rights and obligations, or else the fundamental law should distinctly state where the equilibrium should stop, as is the case of forfeiture of civil rights for crime. Furthermore, it seems to me, as a man, that the intelligence of women in this country is equal to the compass of the male measure, and that their influence in politics would be purifying, refining and beneficial to the country, without degrading them or detracting from their purity and usefulness in other ways. They can mix with men, in the church, at balls at pic-nics, and in theaters, without contamination. Why can they notas well express their wishes and their will by depositing a vote in public matters at the polls?

J. D. REYMERT.

Los Angeles, March 16, 1888.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The Democratic National Committee have decided that the Democratic Convention money shall be spent in a Democratic town.—[Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The correspondents say that this (the selection of St. Louis) is an administration victory. We look upon it differently.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

The Democratic party at Washington should immediately proceed to get a divorce from J. S. Moore, the Parsee merchant.—[Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).

Mr. Randall and his friends may come to St. Louis if they like, but they must behave themselves. Democrats are Democrats in this section.—[St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Some people claim that Cleveland has been made stronger before the people by the fact of his marriage. But really there is no new issue growing out of it at all.—[Albany Times (Dem.).

Judge Gresham would make a strong candidate. He has no political record to be squabbled over, while his standing as a citizen, a soldier, and as a judge is of the very highest character—[Pittsburgh Commercial Rep.).

Important if True.

[Santa Barbara Independent.]

A very good eastern writer calls a lady fruit farmer a "ranchero!" People should not attempt the liquid Spanish until they catch the meaning of the words. A ranchero cannot possibly be a woman,

Medical.

F. L. SWEANY, M.D.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Is Now Permanently Located at 31 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

LUNG DISEASES.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Dr. Sweany of Philadelphia has arranged to combine the new method (Bergeon's) by gaseous enemata, for the cure of consumption and all diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract with his own system, hypernutrition, which he has practiced so successfully in Philadelphia, where thousands can testify to the success of his treatment; and now by combining the two systems Dr. Sweany wishes to say to all people who are suffering with consumption, asthma, dyspnoea, catarrh, blood poisons, etc., or any disease whatever of the respiratory organs, that "there is balm in Gilead." That with his combined treatment he can cure any and all cases of consumption and lung affections.

A FEW EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Burgeon treatment for consumption by gaseous enemata consists of the introduction of the parasiticide gas into the rectum, where it is immediately taken up by the veins and passes through the venous circulation to the liver, from thence to the heart and from thence to the lungs, passing all of this distance through the venous blood, and reaches the lungs in a state of purity, where it can be detected in from one to four minutes after its administration into the rectum. If this gaseous substance should have to pass through arterial blood its powerful effects on the diseased lung tissue would be destroyed by the oxygen contained in arterial blood. There is no oxygen in venous blood until it reaches the lungs, where it receives its charge of oxygen from the air drawn into the lungs during the act of breathing, after which it passes from the lungs into the arterial circulation through the system, and finally reaches the rectum and other distal points again converted into venous blood, having given up its oxygen to the system. The difference between arterial blood and and venous blood is oxygen, the former being loaded with it and the latter being devoid of it. It is upon this fact alone that Bergeon, the French physician, was able to make this method practicable; hence it is also that all of the inhalations are of little or no value because, in order to reach the lungs, inhalations must be exposed to oxygen in its passage from the mouth to the lungs through the medium of atmospheric air, which destroy their value.

Some persons who do not understand the anatomy and physiology of the human system would be at a loss to know how medicine placed into the rectum could act beneficially on the lungs, but when they understand how the venous blood rushes from any and all parts of the body to the lungs to receive a new charge of oxygen, then they will readily understand how this parasiticide gas, introduced into the peripheral venous circulation (the rectum) is carried along with this blood directly to the lungs.

This method is easy of application and acts directly on the diseased lung tissue, killing the germ of the disease, after which the tubercles heal up, expectoration ceases, the lungs assume a natural and healthy condition, and all of the distressing symptoms of consumption soon disappear. This method practically brings the lungs to the surface of the body, that they may be treated topically the same as can the skin.

Dr. Sweany's system of treatment by hypernutrition for consumption and all diseases of the lungs, blood, brain and nervous system consists of a course of forced nutrition, by which new nerve, new muscle, new bone and new tissue of all kinds are made in the body and substituted for the diseased tissue, thus forcing the disease from the system by fortifying its enemy, nature, and supplying her with material strength, which she can most effectively use in exterminating disease, etc. Persons gain in actual weight while under this treatment from one-quarter to one pound per day, which means a great deal to a weak and debilitated person.

We could not expect of a body of carpenters to go out on a vacant lot, build and construct a house without first having the material necessary to construct the house placed within their reach. Hence, how can we expect nature to reconstruct a debilitated and impoverished system without first having the necessary material to be used in the reconstruction placed within her reach. Dr. Sweany's system of hypernutrition places these materials within nature's reach, and the work goes on to a speedy and happy completion, for nature is a skilled mechanic, a true and energetic workman, a preserver and friend to health.

Dr. Sweany has arranged to combine the two new and wonderfully successful methods, and appeals to all who may be suffering to seek relief where it may be had. The one method kills the germ of the disease, while the other goes to assist nature. What can be the result? Health, happiness and long life.

Is there no balm in Gilead?
There is balm in Gilead!
What more do we want to know?

Come all, not skeptical, and to investigate, for investigation has been most thorough, the proof of which is here affirmed; but come to be treated to get well, to reap the rich reward of the investigations and experience of others.

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt this system of treatment is near a specific for diseases peculiar to women. The most happy results obtained. Women who have been treated by other methods without obtaining relief are specially requested to call. All irregularities corrected.

Dr. Sweany can be consulted at his office, during office hours, as follows: 10 to 12 a.m., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

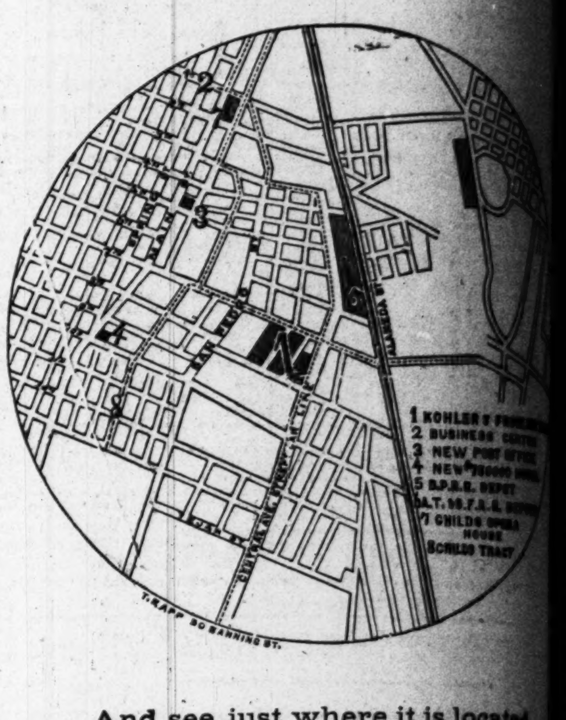
Office, 31 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Let all people know that Dr. Sweany is permanently located in Los Angeles.

Real Estate.

Kohler & Frohling Tract

If you will take time to examine the sketch below



And see just where it is located,

You will find it to be CLOSE INSIDE, with all the conveniences and advantages of the city. While within easy walking distance of all the central and business portions, accommodated by TWO STREET CAR LINES.

Is under ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WATER has been piped to every lot. Streets are being graded, graveled and cement sidewalked on official grades, to be finally accepted by the city and sprinkled.

Thus Making It, When Done, the Most Completely Finished Tract Ever Offered in Los Angeles.

It fronts on two of the great coming thoroughfares of the city, viz, ..., the greatest cross-artery of the town, and CENTRAL AVE., destined soon to be the most accessible and grandest drive, leading south through Vernondale and the agricultural portion of Los Angeles county.

In this section the greatest margins of advance are yet to and surely ... general improvements inaugurated and on foot in this direction than any other part of the city. This ground, for healthfulness and comfort, is excelled by none. All considered, it is undoubtedly the cheapest property offered in this market today.

WILL COST YOU NOTHING to investigate and judge intelligently ... will be pleased to convey you to the property and show you its merits at all hours.

W. J. FISHER, 118 WEST FIRST ST.

NADEAU BLOCK.

HAVE YOU SEEN

PICTURESQUE CARLTON NATURES RENDEZVOUS

The Grandest Success Ever Known in the History of Southern California

IF NOT, LET US TAKE YOU THERE.

WE DON'T ASK YOU TO PURCHASE

But desire all to see what we have done and are doing.

A FEW LOTS LEFT AT ...

Handsome Houses Free to Lot Buyers

Its Railway Facilities are unsurpassed. Its Resources are ... Its Situation is unexcelled. Its View is grand. It is a town ... but already doing a good business, and its future is beyond question.

Go and see our Railways, Bank, General Stores, Hotel, ... Handsome Residences and the many other improvements.

Frequent Excursions and Free Conveyance from ...

—FURTHER PARTICULARS, MAPS, ETC., AT OFFICE OF—

CARLTON LAND & WATER CO.

NO. 41 SOUTH FORT STREET.

FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE IN A BEAUTIFUL ...

Orange Grove Avenue Property, Pasadena

THE FINEST OF ALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ... Street is graded, cement walks and gutters being laid ... built by the elite of the city on this avenue. Prices reasonable.

O'NEILL BROTHERS, Raymond Ave., ...

little sister, and we both go to the University Church Sunday-school every Sunday. I belong to the Band of Hope, and I have a badge. I often see letters in the SUNDAY TIMES, written by little folks like myself, and I like to read them. This is for THE TIMES. If I see this in print I will write again. From MURLAND BRYANT.

I have a pleasant story here from a young correspondent, which will just fill our column for today. My young friend makes the mistake, though, of writing on both sides of her paper, so I shall be obliged to copy one-half of it before I can send it to the printer. But you will enjoy her story. Here it is:

EVERYBODY SURPRISED BUT ADDIE.

One first of April—that is, the day when many delight in playing tricks on each other—the boys and girls in Miss Thompson's primary school had been having a merry time. Freddy Royce had pinned a long, curled shaving to Tommy Brown's jacket, and Tommy had walked proudly about the playground a good while before he found it out. Mary Lee had sent Susie Taylor to the front gate to see "somebody very particular," and that somebody had proved to be Bounce, the big dog that lived next door, and Kitty Clover had told Sarah Raft to open her mouth and shut her eyes and she would give her something good, and then ran slyly away, leaving Sarah standing under the grape arbor looking silly enough.

It was just then that Addie Simmons said, "O girls, I am going to play a trick on Margery Hall. You know her folks are so very poor she never brings anything for her lunch but a slice of bread and butter in a strawberry-basket. She won't be out for 10 minutes, because she's being kept in for not knowing her geography; and I am going to give the bread to Bounce, and we'll see how funny she looks when she can't find it."

"Oh, don't, Addie!" said some of the girls and boys. "She'll be so hungry, poor little thing!

"Do, Addie," said the others, "it'll be such fun." And away went Addie, carrying the lunch-basket in which she had brought her own lunch, to the closet where the strawberry-basket hung under Margery's hat and shawl, and in a moment or two she came 'ack with the bread and threw it over the fence to bounce, who swallowed it in a second.

"Shame!" cried those who said don't. But those who said do, began to laugh, and they laughed loudly when they saw Margery coming out of the closet with her basket; and as she lifted the napkin they shouted "April fool!"

But much to their surprise, instead of the look of disappointment and the tears they had expected to see, the brightest of smiles shown on the child's pale face; and no wonder. The slice of bread was gone, to be sure, but in its place was a nice biscuit sandwich, a thick piece of raisin-cake, a large orange and a paper of chocolate caromels.

Then came the turn of the "don't" girls and boys, as she took these things out one after another, to laugh and shout "April fool," while the "do" party never said a word, but looked at Addie Simmons as though they would all like to slap her. Slap her, indeed! Hers was the only really pleasant 1st-of-April joke I ever heard of.

GRACE FARLEY.

I am not generally fond of practical jokes, but such jokes as this 1st-of-April one could only make happy hearts. E. A. O.

Novelties in Jewelry.

[Jewelers' Weekly.]

An attractive scarf pin recently seen was a lily of moonstone, in the center of which was set a small sapphire.

A handsome scarf pin recently seen was a large peacock feather of vari-colored enamel, the eye of which was set with a deep-colored sapphire.

Three slender red pipes in oxidized silver, held together at top and bottom by heavy etched bands of the same material, is a recent idea in umbrella-handles.

Two horseshoes, one of silver and the other of gold, held on a riding whip of gold by means of the long lash, which wraps around them in several folds, is a recent design in brooches.

A most appropriate pin for the present season is a large hunting whip of oxidized silver, the lash of which is curved and caught in the center of the handle with a handsome etched hunting horn.

Ladies who wish to follow fashion's fickle footsteps can find nothing more appropriate to wear as a brooch this season than the oxidized silver crab nets which have just been put on the market. The idea is an old one, but the novelty of a golden crab struggling in the meshes of the net has at once brought the brooch into favor.

A unique scarfpin is a miniature anvil, the top of which is of oxidized silver and the base of gold. A small hammer, with a head of oxidized silver and a handle of gold, has the appearance of resting on the anvil.

A magnificent pendent recently seen consisted of a circlet of 14 diamonds, from which hung by a string of small brilliants a large carbuncle, which, in turn, supported by a diamond string a perfect pear-shaped pearl.

For genuine oddity nothing approaches a new pencil, which is made of silver and is an exact counterpart of a match. The head and sulphur at one end is faithfully reproduced with red and yellow enamel. A sliding button in one side pushes the pencil into view.

One of the handsomest bracelets recently seen was a heavy driving-whip of gold bent in a circle. The lash was cut to represent the braiding of the leather, and the handle, which was an inch and a half long, was set with diamonds. On the extreme end was fastened a large pearl. At the intersection of the handle and the lash was a jockey's cap, made of a large sapphire about half an inch in diameter, and set in a rim and shade of diamonds.

One of the handsomest of the new combination jewels is a dandelion, the top of which consists of over 100 small brilliants projecting from a large ball of raw silk, by means of slender gold wires, which are completely hidden. The stem of the flower, which is about four inches long, is of green gold, in correct imitation of the genuine article.

Wrist Watches.

[London Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.]

I was not surprised to see that nearly all the fair sex were wearing the wrist watches, which are now so entirely the fashion in London, but which, I believe, are very little worn as yet in America. Made in every form, from the plain leather strap to the magnificent bracelet, where the face of the watch is encircled by precious stones, they are both ornamental and convenient. Novelties are even being introduced in the shape of purses, pocket-books, sticks and umbrellas containing diminutive timekeepers, and one jeweler, more daring than the rest, has manufactured some rings resembling signet rings, but having, instead of a crest, a tiny watch. It is scarcely likely, however, that these will ever become fashionable, as they must be extremely bulky and ponderous for wearing on the finger.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

PROF. AMOS KELLOGG ON A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

Current Discussions on Educational Matters—Misconceptions Regarding Manual Training—What It Is —A Misleading Term.

The following article by Prof. Amos M. Kellogg, editor of the New York School Journal, will be read with interest because there are few who are not desirous of increasing the power and efficiency of our schools. It will make clearer the object aimed at by these new educational methods, for there has been much fog published concerning them. The writer has spent some months on our coast, and has conferred with our educators very widely, and finds them, as well as the public, ready to take hold of the new methods that go by the name of manual training. We bespeak a careful reading of the article:

Any careful reader of our newspapers will have noticed the discussions that have been going on concerning educational methods, and especially the frequent repetition of the term "manual training." In the language of Stephen A. Walker, president of the New York Board of Education in 1883, in his annual address, "Manual training is in the air"; and although Mr. Walker felt it to be best to decline then to admit it into the course of study for the schools, discussion concerning it did not cease, and last year it was resolved to begin it in 12 schools during this year. When a subject is thus persistently discussed by the people it is because it relates to their needs; and there are apparent reasons to a very large number of thinking people why manual training should find a place in our schools.

The term manual training, or industrial education, sometimes used, is not a good one; it is misleading. It suggests a workshop, and some conclude that it is intended to teach a trade of some kind to each and every pupil. A careful observer will see that the child loves to do; the parent very quickly supplies his child with things to do with; but all the costly toys he can buy do not give the pleasure that digging in the dirt, building with stones or bricks, making with wood, clay, paper, cloth, etc. This primal instinct in children is what has developed into the various arts and trdaes; it was implanted by the Creator. Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten, an illustrious man, and who will be remembered when nearly every one else of his century is forgotten (unless identified with some form of doing) recognized this primal instinct and built methods of education on it. It has taken many years for the teachers to recognize the power that lies in these methods, because they have associated the book with the school. Froebel proposed, in brief, different forms of doing as means of education. In many towns and cities these forms of doing have been engrafted on the primary school course; and I witnessed some most interesting work in the primary schools of San Francisco this winter, where it has been adopted.

The effects of the "Froebel wave" on this country are both deep and permanent. The teacher who laughed at it as a "craze," and prophesied that it would soon pass away, sees to his amazement that it spraads wider each year. The so-called manual training is but an extension of the Froebel idea; it is a recognition of the bosal instincts that are built into our natures and make us what we are, and, under favorable circumstances, develop civilization. The thinking teacher sees that the way in which the race is educated is the way in which he must educate that portion of it that is gathered in his school-room. And by looking back we see that forms of doing have been steadily coming into the school-room. In the beautiful school building in Pasadena I yesterday witnessed four exercises in elocution by doing succeed each other: Penmanship, drawing, gymnastics and number, the latter in a primary class where each added, subtracted, multiplied and divided, using blocks, an admirable exercise.

These forms of doing can be multiplied very extensively, and introduced through all of the course of study from the primary to the college. One of the best examples is to be found at Jamestown, N. Y., where the 2500 children in the public schools are engaged in these forms of doing. Prof. Love, the superintendent, has published the result of his 14 years' experiment, and gives the work for each grade. In Chicago there is a successful school for those who are preparing for college; and I met in Santa Barbara a bank president who selected that school for his son, because it gave manual instruction. I firmly believe that a man could meet with success who should open such a school here, but then he must understand the principles that are underlying.

From this we may conclude that there are forms of doing that help to educate us, and that every one of these that will help on the work of education should be introduced into our schools. It is quite possible that formal grammar will be crowded out of the common school course; it ought to have been turned out long ago; New York city has done it, and so have many other cities. It is possible there will be less memorizing of text books; there has been too much of it any way. But a reform in our methods has long been needed. The only difficulty is to find teachers who are able to educate by doing; there are plenty who can educate (at least it is believed they do) by requiring the memorizing of text-books. The Michigan normal school is instructing its teachers in these methods; and the New York Legislature is discussing an appropriation of $30,000 to enable its normal schools to instruct to do the same. In the summer pedagogical schools that abound at the east it is becoming a regular subject of instruction.

There are those that fear that our schools will be made into trade schools. Now, once there was not a New England boy that was not instructed on the farm in all sorts of doing. Those boys grew up to be men and were lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers and statesmen, as well as business men. Those were the palmy days of New England. The text-book has become an object of worship, a fetich, and the force of its schools has diminished. I have found among the school teachers of California a very earnest desire to introduce these forms of education by doing into the schools, and as I am about to return to the East, after a most pleasant sojourn here in the land of sunshine, I write these words to ask the aid of the public in the effort. Thanks to the teachers for their kind courtesies. I bear away most pleasant remembrances.

With Paris gowns there comes home always a pocket-bag of the dress stuff that is both useful and ornamental.

Real Estate.

—THE—

Coming Fruit Section!

TEN-ACRE TRACTS.

WATER in any quantity desired, and GUARANTEED.

THIRTY PURCHASERS ACTUALLY PLANTING FRUIT TREES, AND MORE TO COME.

Lands with Washington navel oranges offered for sale, and trees maintained and guaranteed one year.
We defy any one to sell such lands, with water piped to it, FREE, at our prices.
A beautiful hotel, called San Fernando Mission Hotel, containing 70 rooms, handsomely furnished, now open to the public.
Street car from hotel to depot.
Go to our office and be taken up to see the finest valley and fruit lands in the county.
Special inducements to syndicates and settlers.

Porter Land and Water Company,

CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS.

Legal.

In Re the Assignment of J. D. Yocum for the Benefit of His Creditors.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby notified that on the 23d day of January, 1888, J. D. Yocum made an assignment of all his property to I. N. Mundell for the benefit of all his creditors; it is believed that it will be for the best interests of all of said creditors that they should held a meeting, for the purpose of consultation and consideration, and the adoption of a concerted plan of action, by which the sacrifice of the property so assigned will be averted, and the creditors receive all that may be due them. The undersigned, the said assignee, will be obliged to you if you will attend at such meeting, which will be held at the offices of Gage & Roberts, in the Wilcox block, Los Angeles city, No. 40 North Spring street, on the 20th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m., and give your views and express your desires toward bringing about such a result.

Respectfully, I. N. MUNDELL, Assignee.

Pasadena, Los Angeles county, Cal., March 2, 1888.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—State of California, county of Los Angeles, ss. In the matter of the estate of Charles Henry Stewart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 26th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department Two thereof, in the Jones block, city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Laura Belle Stewart and S. P. Mulford, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said applicants, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, Couty Clerk.
By M. J. ASHMORE, Deputy.

PERCY R. WILSON, ESQ., Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated March 14, 1888.

Assessment Notice.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY; location of principal place of business, Los Angeles city, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 6th day of March, 1888, an assessment (No. 5) of $10 per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable at once, in United States gold coin, to the secretary, at the office of the company, room 3 (second floor), Maxwell block, corner Main and Court streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

All stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of April, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1888, to pay the delinquent assement, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. P. REES, Secretary.

Office: Room 3, second floor, Maxwell block, corner Main and Court streets, Los Angeles.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, State of California, County of Los Angeles—ss. In the matter of the estate of George Kienly, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department 2 thereof, in the Jones block, city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of A. W. Swain and Charles W. Clement, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to A. W. Swain and Charles W. Clement, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.
By M. J. ASHMORE, Deputy.
Dated March 10, 1888.

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE of California, county of Los Angeles, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Jason Duncan Wheeler, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 26th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department two thereof, in the Jones block, city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Mary Ann Wheeler, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to her, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated March 14, 1888.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.
By M. J. ASHMORE, Deputy.

Precipice Canyon Water Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 14th day of February, 1888, an assessment of twenty-five cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the Precipice Canyon Water Company, payable on the 2d day of April, 1888, to the treasurer, at the office of the secretary, 132 North Main street, room No. 9, Los Angeles city.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of April, 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 10th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the aforesaid office of the secretary, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

R. D. P. WIDNER, Secretary of said corporation.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 14th, 1888.

Wood and Coal.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.
LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY, Office No. 9 Sonora street.

HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL. STANSBURY BROS. & HARVEY, Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472. Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city. Patronage solicited.

Unclassified.

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

Ornamental Rugs, Carpets, Portieres, Hangings, Embroideries, Etc.,

Which are to be sold by us at auction, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 16, and SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888, At 11 o'clock a.m., in our salesroom,

NO. 140 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

This collection is certainly the finest ever brought to this city, embracing examples of choice Shirvan, Boukhara, Daghistan, Circassian, Shirass, Kourdisian, Anatolian, Spaghan, Tahiran Rugs and Carpets; also, Bagdad, Djidjim Portieres, and Bulgarian, Roumalian, Arabic and Egyptian Embroideries, Tidies, Table Covers, etc., etc., of exquisite designs and all wrought by hand.

These choice specimens of Oriental art, are on exhibition in our salesroom, and to them we invite your attention.

QUINETTE -:- & -:- RHOADES,
BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer,
NO. 140 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

OTIS P. ARNOLD, President. L. J. P. MORRILL, Vice-President. NEWELL NIGHTINGALE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE FURNITURE COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

Upholstered Goods and Bedding Supplies.

238-240 South Main street, and 11, 13 and 15 East Fourth street,
Telephone 762. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Banks.

THE UNIVERSITY BANK. Of Los Angeles, NO. 119 NEW HIGH STREET.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, - $100,000

R. M. WIDNEY, - - - - President
GEO. L. ARNOLD, - - - - Cashier

Eight per cent. bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate, with interest payable semi-annually, are offered to investors of $250 and upwards.

Exchange on all the principal points in the United States.

Receive money on account and do a general banking business.

DIRECTORS—R. M. Widney, E. M. Rose, W. H. Workman (Mayor of Los Angeles city), D. O. Miltimore, C. M. Wells, F. A. Gibson, A. H. Judson

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK Of Los Angeles

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.
L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President.

Capital..........$ 500,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund..........500,000
Total..........$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—O. W. Childs, Cameron E. Thom, Jose Mascarel, J. B. Lankershim, John R. Griffin, Chas. Ducommun, Philip Garnier, Isaias W. Hellman, L. C. Goodwin.

STOCKHOLDERS—O. W. Childs, Phillip Garnier, L. L. Bradbury, Jose Mascarel, James B. Lankershim, L. C. Goodwin, John S. Griffin, L. J. Rose, Domingo Amesty, Cameron E. Thom, Chas. Ducommun, Isaias W. Hellman, P. C. Baker, Andrew Glassell, Louis Polaski, Frank Lecouvreur, Oliver H. Bliss, Jacob Kuhrts, Estate D. Solomon, Estate Chris Henne, Sarah J. Lee.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. JOHN BRYSON, SR., Vice-President. F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. No. 54 North Main st., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL..........$300,000
SURPLUS..........30,000

DIRECTORS. W. G. Cochran, Perry M. Green, H. Sinsabaugh, Col. H. H. Markham, John Bryson, Sr., F. C. Howes, Geo. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Los Angeles.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........170,000

E. F. SPENCE..........President
J. M. ELLIOTT..........Cashier

U. S. Depository.

DIRECTORS: J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence, J. F. Crank, Wm. Lacy, J. M. Elliott, H. Mabury, S. H. Mott.

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK, 37 SOUTH SPRING STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cash Capital, : : $100,000.

Protected by a chrome steel vault, the finest in Southern California.
Safe deposit and general banking business.
Safes rented, $3 to $20 a year. Inspection invited.

Real Estate.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Says the "boom is burst," the Ithica paper the same; some eastern fogies say our "game is up,"

But We Get There, Just the Same!

And McCarthy's California Land Office will do more than its share in showing the unlucky easterners (unlucky because they are easterners) that all their talk and papers can't hurt our "boom" nor "paper" towns.

To the men of sand, grit, money, and to the homeseeker we offer some rousing good buys in syndicates acreage, ranch property and lots. We can enumerate but few of our many, very many, actual bargains and choice properties in this space, but if you who are looking for money-making investments in Southern California will call at 23 West First street we will be pleased to show you what we have in the real, and give you any information within our scope, and leave you to decide where the most money is to be made.

MELROSE.

No mud! Lots still going steadily. Price, $400 up. Elegant residence property. On city boundary; high altitude commanding a magnificent view of the foothills, ocean and valley; plenty of pure water; close communication by rail with the city.

Special inducements to those who will build at once.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

LOVELY ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Take a ride out there free, and it will speak for itself. LOTS, $300 and up.

Choice San Fernando Valley Lands.

BURBANK—10 acres in townsite for subdivision. A fine raise of ground in one of the most sightly places; $600 per acre. Also a few town lots cheap.

SAN FERNANDO—A new tract to be placed on the market right soon. Acreage in Porter Ranch, near orange orchards, $275.

A syndicate now forming to purchase 416 acres fine level land close to Chino Ranch, near railroad a mile from Ontario; $1000 cash per share required. Come in and see about it.

Exchanges made for eastern parties.

Lots for sale on the installment plan.

McCARTHY'S
California Land Office
No. 23 West First Street.

Real Estate.

SIMI!

96,000 ACRES 96,000

—IN—

LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES.

This magnificent and well-known body of land is now offered in lots to suit all buyers, from 10 to 10,000 acres.

FARMS! STOCK RANGES! COLONY TRACTS!

At less than half the prices asked anywhere else in Southern California for lands of the same quality.

$5 TO $100 PER ACRE.

Eastern parties looking for lands should not purchase before visiting SIMI. No such opportunities elsewhere for colonies or syndicates to buy large bodies of land at low prices and on easy terms.

Daily stage runs from San Fernando Station to Simi Hotel, connecting with 8:15 a.m. train from Los Angeles.

Full information furnished at office of the company,

19 W. First St., Los Angeles.

R. W. POINDEXTER, Secretary.

WE MAKE —A— Specialty —OF— PROPERTY.

And want all choice bargains to advertise free on our list. Hand them in and we will put our BEST FOOT FORWARD to make you sales. We add a part of our list below:

60x165, Spring st., near Fifth	$ 650
20 feet on Main st., near courthouse	1,800
40 feet on First st., near Spring, with improvements added	1,200
60 feet on Main st., near Second	1,200
70 feet on Main st., corner Adams	95
80 feet on Main st. to Alameda	200
50x265, clean side S. Main st.	16
110x98, Spring st., near Third	1,200
Corner First and Fort sts.	1,200
80 feet on Spring st., near Third	1,250
55 feet on Spring st., near Third	1,250
46 feet on Fort st., near First	600
45 feet on First st., near Fort	700
50 feet on Sixth st., near Park	200
61 feet on cor. Pearl st. and Ramona ave.	25
50 feet on Iowa ave., near Washington st.	18

For a more extended list call at our office, No. 16 South Spring street, front office.

T. C. NARAMORE & CO.

Another Great Bargain!

FOR A FEW DAYS,

AT MONTE VISTA!

The Most Charming Foothill Resort IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

10, 20 or 40 Acres Choicest Orange or Other Fruit Land in the South.

Abundance of water in iron pipes, with pressure. A nice villa of six rooms, hard finish, pantries, bath, hot and cold water; good cellar (stone walled), open fireplace, etc. One of the most magnificent panoramas of valley and mountains in the world.

Come quick or you lose it.

PRICE, ONLY $250 TO $300 PER ACRE!

About half the price of surrounding land.

For further particulars see

L. H. WASHBURN & SON,
No. 9 N. Main St. : Los Angeles, Cal.

Unclassified.

FOSMIR & SCOTT, Successors to BATH & FOSMIR,

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Corner Virgin and Castelar Sts., Los Angeles

ALL MUST STAND IT.

MRS. HOLMES'S EXPERIENCE WITH PUBLISHERS.

How Young Writers Can Get Their Books Published — The Prices Usually Paid — Criticisms Unimportant Factors in Sale of Books.

[Furnished to THE TIMES by the New York Syndicate Bureau. Copyrighted.]

BROCKPORT (N. Y.), March 12, 1888. —I have been asked to write something of my experience with publishers and editors. I don't know that I have any experience to relate, especially with publishers, for since the day when, with fear and trembling, I sent my first book, "Tempest and Sunshine," to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York, and received the reply that it was accepted, there has scarcely been a ripple on the literary waves, except such as have been made by reviewers and others who did not like my books, or me, or some of my friends, which amounts to the same thing. But with the ins and outs of bookmaking I have had a good deal of experience, and as the questions, How did you happen to write your first book? and how did you get it published? and what did it cost? and was it severely criticised? and do criticisms ever injure an author? and how does any one know that he is not cheated by his publisher? and doesn't the publisher make a lot of money? are questions about which all young writers are curious. I will say something on these subjects.

I wrote "Tempest and Sunshine" because I could not help it, and when it was finished sent to D. Appleton & Co., for approval, waiting for their decision with all that feverish anxiety and dread which most young writers feel when launching their first book upon the world. The verdict, when it came, was favorable. "We will print your MS., giving you 10 per cent. on the retail price for all sold." These, I think, were the exact words, which were indelibly stamped upon my memory in my delight at knowing my story was not rejected; for, in my estimation then, rejection would have meant disgrace. The book was published and cost me nothing but the paper on which it was written, nor have any of my books cost me more. It is, I believe, usual for publishers to pay 10 per cent. on the retail price of works by well-known authors, and also young writers whose books promise success. With the other system I have no experience, but know that different houses have different methods of dealing with their authors, when the success of the book is doubtful or the writer wholly unknown. One prominent publisher in New York requires a certain amount of money in advance, which sum is refunded and a copyright paid after a certain number of books has been sold, said number depending upon the retail price of the book. Another may have a different method, and require the author to pay the whole expense, trusting luck to get it back in time. If 5000 copies are sold the book is said to pay, but according to the American Bookseller, of April, 1887, very many fail to reach a sale of 1000, which, on a $1.50 novel, means a loss of 2 per cent. to the publisher, who seldom makes as much as the public supposes he does. There is the cost of the plates, the work, paper, binding and advertising, with the discount to the trade and the author's royalty, all of which, when paid, do not leave the publisher a large percentage on the first addition. Afterward he makes more, of course, and frequently gets rich, not from the works of one author alone, but from the many.

"How do you know he does not cheat you by sending an account of a less number of books than he has actually sold?" has sometimes been asked me, and I reply, "I don't know, except by that subtle intuition which leads one to suspect dishonesty where it exists, or otherwise."

You can, of course, demand a sight of the books if you want to make yourself a nuisance, but unless you have something tangible on which to act it is much better to trust and believe your publisher as honorable as you are yourself, as he usually is. There are tricks in all trades, but I do not think an author who has a first-class publisher often suffers from them, and if his book has in it anything which touches the pulse of the people, it is sure to sell more or less and make itself felt in time. A book may be better written and have in it more thought and care than another, and not sell half as well because it lacks that vitality which takes hold of the great heart of the public. But for this the publisher is not to blame. He has pushed it just as hard, and harder, too, it may be, than he has the other one, but if it does not sell it won't, and if the other will, it will, and the publisher should not be charged with favoritism, as he sometimes is, or with a false statement when the day of reckoning comes.

As to criticisms, I have lived to know that as a rule they are of very little consequence either way, and are certainly not worth the pain they inflict upon the young author, who is apt to think everything lost and himself everlastingly disgraced if his work is condemned, or held up to ridicule, which last is harder to bear and kills sooner than anything else. But even ridicule does not always harm. The first notice I ever saw of "Tempest and Sunshine" was severe in the extreme. "A Novel Boiled Down" was the heading, and the critic proceeded to boil it down and boil it after it was boiled, and cut it into shreds after it was boiled, until there was nothing left of it but a heap of trash, which no sensible person would read, and this, too, from a paper for which I had written much and received nothing, except the most extravagant praises, into which were introduced such comparisons as "sunset-mirrored magnificence," whatever that means. From such magnificence to a novel boiled down was a dreadful fall, and I felt it in every nerve, and wondered if it had killed me as a writer, and if my friends would see the notice. Of course they did; they always see bad notices, and sometimes tell you of them, too.

"I hope she will not see that," said my publisher to his partner of a criticism which was far worse than being boiled down, inasmuch as, after annihilating the book, it made a personal attack upon me, and this was in a paper which had sought my services and failed.

"But she will see it," the partner replied, "for if it reaches her in no other way, her best friend will send it to her," and he did.

But the book lived and sells today nearly as well as when it was first published.

"So thinks one person," might be written across many a criticism, for in reality it is the opinion of but one, although others may be influenced by it, some to buy the book, and some to let it alone. Of the two, rather than be let alone, even by the reviewers, I should prefer to be savagely criticized, for it is the good fruit and not the bad which the birds peck at. So, to a young writer I would say, don't mind the criticisms except to profit by them, for they are often the result of circumstances and occasionally of personal pique, reaching far beyond you or your book; and I have sometimes thought that such a thing as a fair, unprejudiced criticism was very rare, so small is the world and so large and intricate the network of circumstances running hither and thither and striking chords and wires in the most unexpected places, and producing results widely different from what another set of wires, if struck under other conditions, would have done. There are critics who remind one of the wolf who ate the lamb because, although the lamb had not soiled the water himself, some of his friends had, and he must suffer for it. I once knew an editor to cut a book frightfully because he had a quarrel with the publisher, whom he thought to annoy by attacking a favorite author. I have known, too, of notices highly eulogistic which were written by the author or some of his friends, and paid for like any other advertisement. This seems absurd, but if an author wishes to puff his own book, why isn't it as proper for him to do it as for the merchant to advertise his goods or the quack his patent medicine? As a rule, however, the book sells itself in time, if there is in it anything worth the selling. The mills of the gods grind as slowly in the book business as elsewhere, but they grind fine and sure, bringing the gold to the surface at last and leaving the dross at the bottom.

And so, to any young author smarting from an unjust criticism, or the failure of the public to appreciate his worth, I would say, don't be discouraged, but wait. Poor Keats would not have felt the daisies growing over him half so soon as he did if he had been less sensitive and content to bide his time. Be sure that in one quarter, at least, you will be likely to receive justice, and that from the publisher to whom you submit your manuscript. There it is carefully read, if read at all, with no view to criticism, but rather to see whatever of merit there may be in it to warrant its publication. It is true that some few books which have had an immense circulation were rejected at first, but such instances are rare, and when yours has passed the ordeal of three or four different houses and been returned to you with the words, "Not up to the standard," believe that it isn't, and give up authorship as something for which you have no talent.

MARY J. HOLMES.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

1.—DECAPITATION.

A Grecian sage in days of old
Was much afflicted with a *whole*,
Which, if beheaded, you will see
A trouble oft for you and me.

Again beheaded, and behold
What very few care to be told,
Though many years they've faced the blast
And scorching heat of summers past.

S. E. D.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

1. An antidote.
2. Utilizes.
3. To gather.
4. To see.

LITTLE MAY.

3.—CHARADE.

With much delight,
One moonlight night,
Ned Harper in his *first*,
Called at the door
To ask Lenore—
To ask her if he durst.

If she'd be vexed,
If he to *next*
Should ask her then and there,
She sweetly smiled,
His fears beguiled,
And said she didn't care.

So o'er the snow
They gaily go;
She told the happy lad,
When they reached the goal,
'Twas the very best *whole*
That she had ever had.

DINAH DOW.

4.—ENIGMA.

Composed of 23 letters:
My 12, 4, 11, 2, 18, 23, 8, 11 is an unknown person.
My 14, 10, 21, 3 is a common water fowl.
My 6, 13, 7, 15, 22 is a mark of punctuation.
My 1, 17, 20, 4 is the price of anything.
My 16, 5, 9, 19 is to feel the want of.
My whole is one of the books of the Bible.

J. O. H. N.

5.—DIAMOND.

1. A consonant.
2. That part of a grate where things are placed to keep warm; Dickens often mentions it in his writings.
3. A man's name. If "old" is placed before it, it becomes an uncomplimentary appellation.
4. Where loafers like to stand and gossip.
5. An article of food which many regard as indispensable.
6. Destitute of moisture (reversed), or a measure with one letter removed.
7. A consonant.

OZRO.

6.—CHARADE.

I step into the *primal* now
And take a cosy seat,
And soon within a pleasant town
Some valued friends I meet.

And see my final fast asleep
Before a glowing grate,
Upon a brussels hassock rests
The curly little pate.

Quite need most of us will feel
If *total* is not found
In many rooms within the house,
Upstairs as well as down.

S. E. D.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1. Lark, tank, rank, bank, yank, hank, sank, dank, thank, spank, crank, blank, drank.

2.
```
    B
  B A A
B A R G E
  A G E
    E
```

3. Popular, politic, pearls.
4. Pansy, sunflower, pink, lily, rose.
5. Charleston, earthquake.
6. Paltry.
7.
```
D A N E
A B E T
N E A T
E T T A
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BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Overland Excursions.

Passengers joining these parties are in the hands of a responsible railway company, not an "excursion agency;" its employes are its representatives, and accustomed to serving the public.

Dates.—Trains leave Los Angeles on Thursdays and San Francisco on Fridays, meeting at Sacramento Friday afternoon. Dates are as follows: From Los Angeles, March 15th, 29th; April 12th, 26th; May 10th, 24th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; and day following from San Francisco, Sacramento, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Lathrop, San Jose, Stockton, Davis, Marysville, Colfax and Reno.

First class these excursions undoubtedly are in every respect, as no objectionable people are received, and each party is in charge of Burlington agents through to Chicago.

Free sleeping cars, properly provided with curtains mattresses, blankets, etc. No extra charge for this, or for any other service.

Rates.—Thirty-five dollars is the price of a ticket from Los Angeles, San Francisco and most California stations to any Missouri River point, and only slightly more to points further east.

Route will be via Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha or Kansas City to Chicago.

Scenery by daylight is a great feature, as these excursions will stop 24 hours in Salt Lake, and go by daylight through the Black Cañon of the Gunnison, cross the continental divide through the famous Marshall Pass, thence down the valley of the Arkansas, through the Grand Cañon and Royal Gorge.

Further particulars are contained in Burlington Route excursion folder, to be had at any ticket offices of Southern Pacific and other railways, and at Burlington Route offices below.

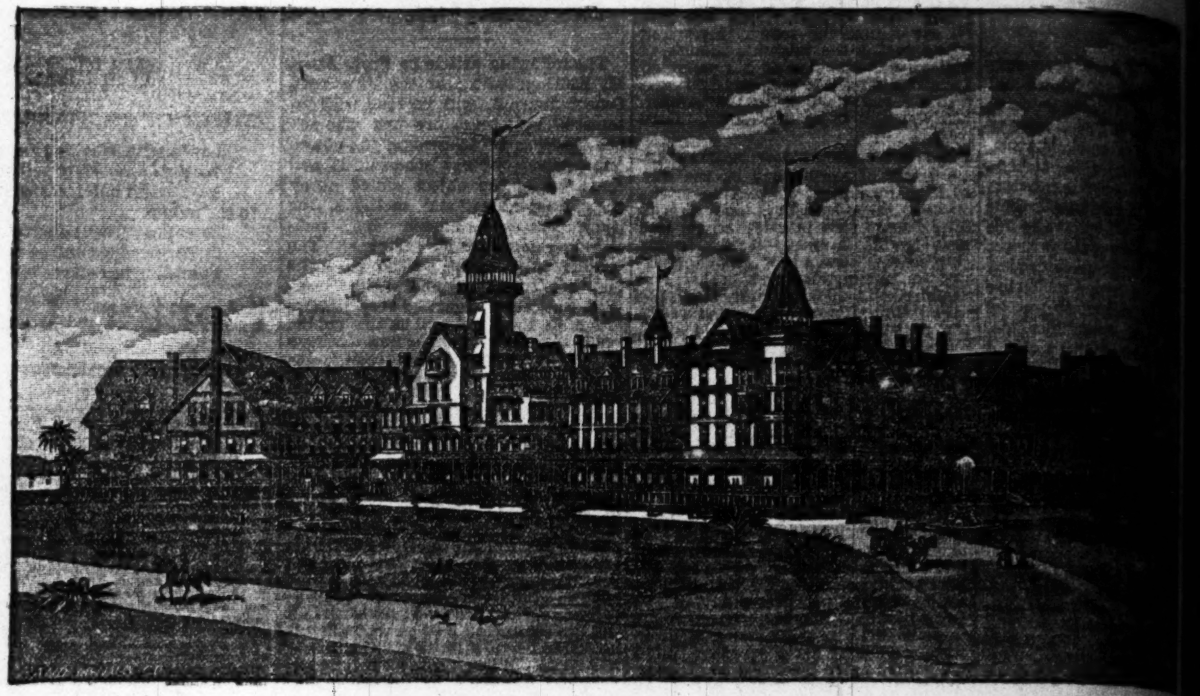
W. D. SANBORN, General Agent, 32 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
J. B. QUIGLEY, Freight and Pass. Agent, 112 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Coronado Beach Hotel.

HOTEL del CORONADO, CORONADO BEACH, SAN D

Opened to Receive Guests February 15, 1888.

Surf Bathing Every Day in the Year.



The Largest and Most Elegantly Appointed All the Year Round Seaside Hotel in the W

Rates by the month, $2 per day and upwards, according to location of room. Rates by the week, $2.50 per day and upwards, according to location of room. … day and upwards, according to location of room. Special inducements made to families and permanent guests. The hotel is supplied with elevators and every … venience, including incandescent electric lights, etc. Every room has open grates for wood or coal, and public rooms are also supplied with steam heaters. The hall … fortable accommodate 2500 people. The seating capacity of dining-room, 1000.

J. B. SEGHERS, Jr., of Chicago, Ma…

E. F. CLAYPOLL of Indianapolis: This handsome structure is most completely and elegantly appointed, its excellent culinary arrangements, its beautiful … opportunities which the vicinity affords for all kinds of outdoor sports and enjoyments, combine to make this hotel the most attractive in the world.

EDWIN L. ADAMS of Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New York: Tourists and others who visit this fascinating region and are so fortunate as to stop at the Hotel del C… fail to express their admiration of its perfect management and their surprise at the moderate charges. It far exceeds my expectations or any praise I could give it.

A. K. LAURIE of Boston: I have never visited a place so replete with all the accessories for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of guests. It seems that wh… could suggest, aided by wealth, has been bountifully supplied at this delightful resort.

A. N. TOWNE of San Francisco: This hotel is something grand, and it is in a very charming location, with the most delightful surroundings.

Tailors.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GRAND OPENING —OF— SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES —AT— JOE POHEIM, the TAILOR.

We have just received $40,000 worth of the finest designs and latest styles of woolens, manufactured expressly for us. The patterns cannot be obtained for love or money elsewhere. We are doing the largest business on the Pacific Coast, having the three largest stores in San Francisco, one in Los Angeles and one in San Diego; and as we buy our goods direct from the manufacturers for cash, we obtain such a discount as enables us to make

Suits to Order Fully From 25 to 30 Per Cent. Less Than So-called Fashionable Tailors.

You would do well to call and examine our immense stock, and convince yourself that our selections are the finest on the Coast, and that our prices are the lowest.

Our motto is: "Honest Dealing, Prompt Attention, Perfect Fit and the Best of Workmanship Guaranteed or no sale."

263 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

Branch of San Francisco.

Unclassified.

NOTICE —TO— CONTRACTORS.

NATIONAL HOME FOR D.V.S., SANTA MONICA, March 14, 1888.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock noon March 22d, at Hotel Arcadia, for the erection and completion of a cottage and stable, and about two miles of barbed-wire fence, on the home grounds, near Santa Monica.

Plans, specifications and instructions to bidders can be examined at the office of Peters & Burns, architects, Hotel Arcadia, on and after March 17, 1888.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President.
E. F. BROWN, Inspector-General.

TATUM & BOWEN,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

MACHINERY.

Steam Engines, Steel and Iron Boilers, Planing Mill Outfits and Machinists' Tools a specialty.

Albany Compound and Lubricating Oils, R. Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws, Eastern Leather Belting and Mill Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

Nos. 34 and 36 Fremont Street, DONAHUE BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

The New Paragon School Desk.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER, Educational Booksellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. T. HAZARD. JAS. R. TOWNSEND

HAZARD & TOWNSEND, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,

And attorneys in patent cases. Procure patents in all countries. The only complete Patent Office Library in Southern California. Copyrights, Trade Marks and Labels. Room 9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Real Estate.

Lankershim Ranch

LAND AND WATER COMPANY.

12,000 ACRES

FINEST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY LANDS,

10 Miles Northwest of Los Angeles.

Now Offered in Tracts to Suit Purchasers.

ONLY $120 PER ACRE!

Deferred Payments Bear Only 6 Per Cent. Interest.

THE SOIL is a deep, rich, sandy loam.
AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF WATER.
RAISIN GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, and other deciduous fruits, as well as citrus fruits and grain and vegetables of all kinds, grow to the highest degree of perfection without irrigation.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

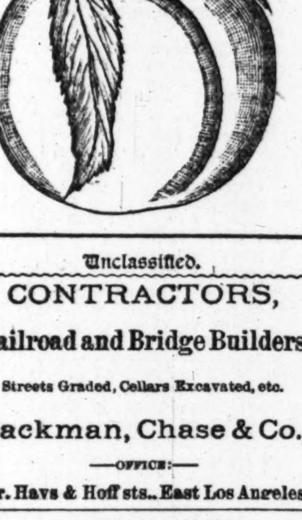
Crosses the northeast corner of the tract, and arrangements have been made to erect a station at that point.

The New Railroad Through San Fernando and Simi Valleys to Hueneme,

Will pass through the middle of this tract and the town of

—LANKERSHIM!—

It costs nothing for intending purchasers to examine these lands.



—APPLY TO—

F. C. GARBUTT, 44 NORTH SPRING STREET,

BURCH & BOAL, 136 W. First …

—OR TO—

S. P. WELLS, Times Building, Bur…

Unclassified.

CONTRACTORS, Railroad and Bridge Builders,

Streets Graded, Cellars Excavated, etc.

Backman, Chase & Co.,

—OFFICE:—

Cor. Hays & Hoff sts., East Los Angeles.

R. CUMMINGS,

Real Estate Dealer.

APPLY P. O. BOX NO. 51, OR Neill's block, Fourth st., Santa Ana, Cal.

Unclassified.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Doors, Windows, Blinds, TRANSOMS, ETC.

We have a full stock on hand, which we offer to the trade at the lowest market rates.

42, 44 & 46 North Los Angeles Street

H. P. SMITH, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Rails and Equipments —FOR— NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

Unclassified.

VOTERS, AT…

Office of the Clerk of … Los Angeles County, … 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY … registration of the … Los Angeles, … been ordered in … et seq. political code.

By order of the … Angeles County, …

THE W. H. … LUMBER YARD …